

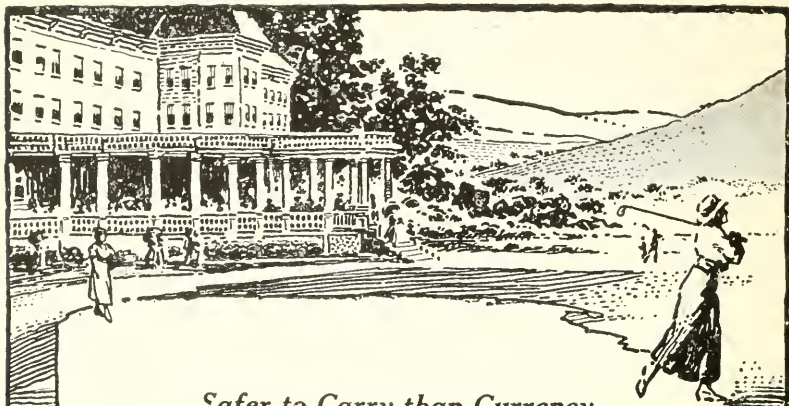
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RAND McNALLY BOSTON GUIDE



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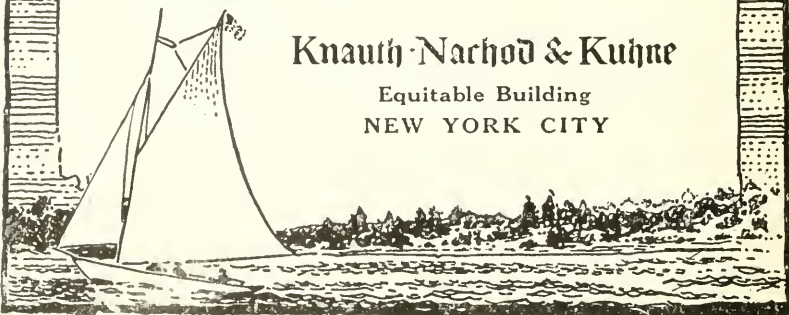
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RAND McNALLY
BOSTON GUIDE
TO THE
CITY AND ENVIRONS
WITH
MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS



RAND McNALLY & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK CHICAGO

BOSTON



Franklin
City Hall
Page 80

Boston has a population of 760,000 and is ranked fourth among cities of the United States. The real Boston, however, contains more than twice that number of people, for within a radius of twelve miles from the State House there is a population of 1,600,000. The Metropolitan District is made up of thirty-eight cities and towns, under separate governments yet sharing the benefits and expenses of parks, water supply, and sewage system.

Boston was founded in 1630 and incorporated as a city in 1822. It was originally an irregular peninsula extending into the basin and connected with the mainland by a neck so narrow that there was barely room for a road over it, and so low that water often covered it at high tide.

It was gradually extended, and the filled-in land now has an acreage greater than that of the original part. This made land includes the entire Back Bay region and much of the lower part of the city; for the tide once flowed nearly up to Devonshire St. through Dock Sq., and quite to Park Sq. along Charles St.

The crooked streets and narrow alleys of the old part of Boston are a subject for jest to the stranger, but the true Bostonian loves the irregular lines and the many short cuts. Some effort at regularity was made even when the town was in its infancy, as may be seen from the following vote passed in 1636:

"Att a meeting this day, it was agreed and ordered that from this day there shall noe house at all be built in this towne neere unto any of the streets or laynes therein, but with the advise and consent of the overseers of the townes occasions for the avoyding of disorderly building to the inconvenience of streets and laynes, and for the more comely and comodious ordering of them."

But the streets of the early town followed the lines of greatest convenience and they developed into the unmethodical arrangement of the present city.

The first addition of territory by annexation was made as early as 1634, when Hog Island was "layd to Boston," and the remainder of what is now called East Boston was added only three years later. Other annexations came as follows: South Boston, 1804; Roxbury, 1868; Dorchester, 1870; Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury, 1874; Hyde Park, 1912.

ANNEXED SECTIONS

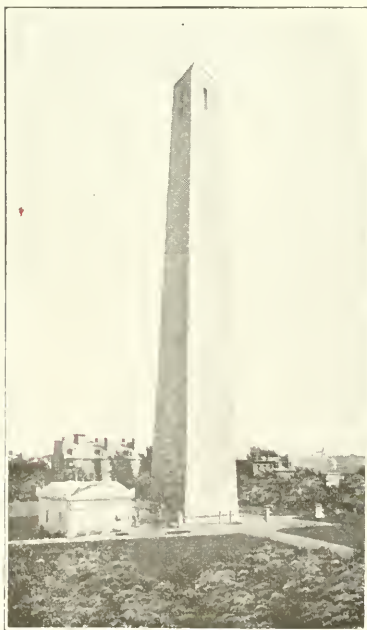
East Boston is made up of islands and is connected with the city proper by ferries and the East Boston Tunnel. In the old days of the clipper ships it was the great boat-building section. It is fast developing into a manufacturing community, and under the supervision of the Directors of the Port great docks will soon appear.

Charlestown contains the Navy Yard, Bunker Hill Monument, and the birthplace of Samuel F. B. Morse of telegraph fame. The Navy Yard is open to visitors through the main gate at the junction of Wapping and Water Sts., a short walk

from City Sq. This was the point of landing of the British soldiers at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The frigate *Constitution*—"Old Ironsides"—is anchored near by.

Bunker Hill Monument

stands on Breed's Hill, the place where the battle was actually fought, and is reached through Monument Ave., which leads from Main St., to the hill. The monument is on the southeast corner of the place occupied by the American redoubt; it is thirty feet square at the base and 220 feet high. The corner stone was laid by Lafayette in 1825 and Daniel Webster delivered the oration. In the building at the base of the monument are interesting memorials of the battle, and a marble statue of General Warren, by Henry Dexter.



Bunker Hill Monument
Charlestown



New Fish Pier
Page 83

The spot where Warren fell is marked by a stone in the ground near the lodge. A bronze statue of Colonel Prescott, by W. W. Story, stands in the main path and occupies the spot where the colonel is supposed to have stood at the opening of the battle, when he gave the command to fire. By climbing the 295 steps of the Monument one may get a splendid view of harbor and city. Morse's birthplace is on Main St. near Thompson Sq. In the old graveyard on Phipps St. (near Thompson Sq.) is a monument to John Harvard, erected in 1828 by graduates of the university; but he was buried near City Sq. in a yard that has long since passed out of existence.

South Boston, aside from Marine Park and the Aquarium, has a point of decided interest at Dorchester Heights. Here were erected the batteries which forced the British to evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776. From the top of the monument that commemorates this victory, a fine view may be had. At South Boston are also the greatest dock on the coast and the greatest fish pier in the world.

Roxbury was incorporated as a town about the same time as was Boston. It contains many old landmarks of the colonial and Revolutionary periods. At Eliot Sq. stands the old meetinghouse of the "First Religious Society of Roxbury." This was built in 1804 and is the fourth successor to the origin-



Temple Israel
Commonwealth Avenue
Page 91

al building on the spot where John Eliot preached. At 39 Highland St. stands the home of Edward Everett Hale during his later years. On the same street is the last home of William Lloyd Garrison. The site of Roxbury Upper Fort, used during the siege of Boston, is marked by the lofty tower in Highland Park.

General Joseph Warren's birthplace was on Warren St. The site is now covered by a stone house built in 1846 by Dr. John Collins Warren, "as a permanent memorial to the spot." In the square near by is a statue of General Warren by Paul W. Bartlett.

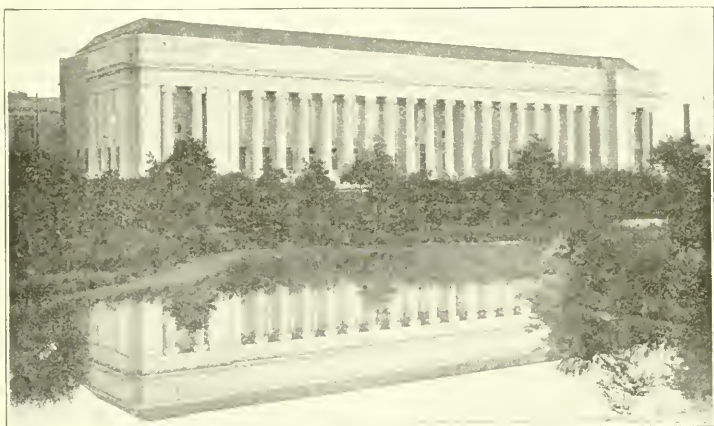
West Roxbury, including **Jamaica Plain** and **Roslindale**, is the largest of Boston's annexed territories. A statue of Theodore Parker near the old home on Centre St., Arnold Arboretum (p. 47), and Brook Farm, the scene of Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," are among the interesting points. This district contains some of the best roads and some of the most beautiful sections of Boston's park system.

Dorchester is as old as Boston and has a very interesting history. It contains two houses that were built as early as 1640—the old Blake House, near Edward Everett Sq., now much changed by "restoration," and the Pierce House (Oak Ave. off Adams St.) The church at Meetinghouse Hill, a restoration of the one built in 1816, is a descendant of the first meetinghouse of 1631. At Upham's Corner is one of the most interesting old graveyards. The big mills of the Walter Baker chocolate company are at Milton Lower Mills (Milton car from Dudley St.), partly in Dorchester and partly in Milton across the Neponset.

Brighton is now a continuation of the Back Bay district. Many large automobile salesrooms are in that section. It contains Soldiers' Field and Harvard Stadium. Chestnut Hill Reservoir is surrounded by pleasant walks and drives.

Hyde Park, the newest addition to the city, lies between Dorchester and West Roxbury. It has several large manufacturing plants and big car shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The Port of Boston. In common with all other seaports, Boston has "one of the best and most beautiful harbors on the coast." Boston is also doing business. It is the second largest port in North and South America—and this by a wide margin. There are only five larger in the world—London, Liverpool, New York, Antwerp, and Hamburg, in the order named. Boston is just getting started on a new expansion. In the two years preceding the European war the shipping of the port increased from 14,700,000 tons to 15,500,000 tons; the foreign commerce of the port increased from about \$220,000,000 to \$260,000,000; the trans-Atlantic passenger service gained 40,000. The largest boats built can easily be accommodated at the new piers. In a short time the largest dry dock on the Atlantic coast will be built, at a cost of \$3,000,000. The "Sail from Boston" motto of the Directors of the Port is becoming popular. Boston is 200 miles, a twelve hours' sail by a fast liner, nearer Europe than is New York; for persons coming from the West it means only about three hours more travel by rail to reach Boston than New York, and this three hours brings them twelve hours nearer Europe. Boston is now able to offer excellent accommodations in the way of first-class boats and easy access to them.



Museum of Fine Arts
Fenway Facade
Page 61



Beacon Street
Somerset Club with Flag
Page 38

Aside from its six miles of docking space with a water depth of thirty feet at low tide and forty feet at high tide, Boston harbor presents many points of interest. It is dotted with many islands, some green and cool, others bristling with guns. There are four posts of coast artillery—Fort Banks at Winthrop, Fort Strong on Long Island, Fort Warren on George's Island and Fort Andrews on Peddock's Island.

The islands in the order seen on leaving Boston by a boat of the Nantasket line are:

RIGET

Castle Island, Ft. Independence
(abandoned).
Thompson's Island, Farm Trade
School.
Spectacle Island.
Long Island, Ft. Strong.
Rainsford Island.
Peddock's Island, Ft. Andrews.

LEFT

Governor's Island, Ft. Winthrop
(abandoned).
Deer Island, City Reformatory.
Nix's Mate.
Gallup's Island.
Lovell's Island.
George's Island, Ft. Warren.

ARRIVING AT BOSTON

One comes into Boston at the North Station, if by way of the Boston & Maine; at the South Station or Back Bay Station

if over the New York, New Haven & Hartford; the South Station or Huntington Ave. if by the Boston & Albany. Back Bay and Huntington Ave. are accommodation stops for the Back Bay region.

Incoming Baggage. On all important trains entering Boston from a distance there will be found a responsible solicitor, through whom baggage may be sent to any part of the city and to some of the suburbs.

Caution. It is a wise precaution never to give up baggage checks except to a uniformed train solicitor, to an official of the road, or to a recognized express or carriage company. If you are going to a hotel you can have your baggage sent for after your arrival.

Outgoing Baggage. By previous arrangement, an expressman will call at any house or hotel within the city proper or Brookline and check your baggage to your destination in any part of the country, so that you need have no trouble with it at the railway station. You must have bought your railway ticket in advance. Local express companies will deliver baggage to any station.

Carriages and Taxicabs. The rates for carriage and taxicab fares are regulated by the police department. Every licenced driver is required to carry a list of rates and show it upon request.

Any attempt at extortion should be called to the attention of a police officer.

STREET CARS

The elevated, surface, subway, and tunnel systems of the city are so related that they must necessarily be treated together.



Ridgeway Lane
Page 82



Temple Place
Page 83



Christ Church
"The Old North," Salem Street
 Page 84

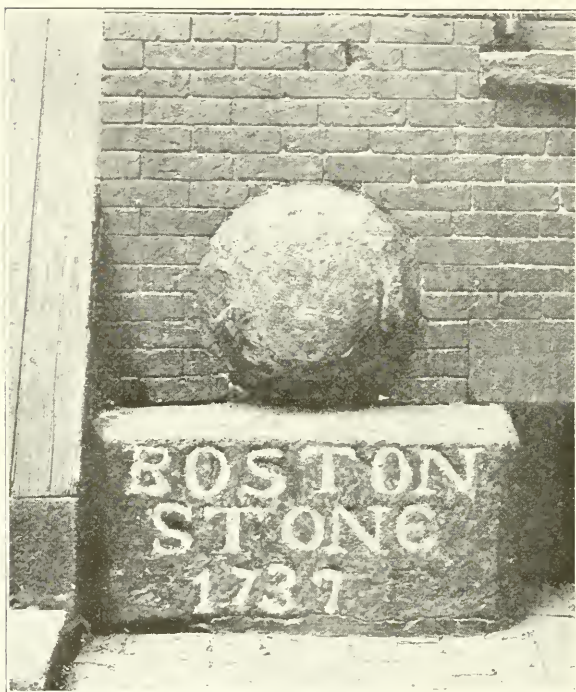
It may seem odd to climb to an elevated structure to take a subway car, and amusing to go down into the ground for an elevated train; but neither act is at all unusual in Boston. The Washington St. Tunnel trains start at Sullivan Sq. in Charlestown and run on an elevated structure to North Station; they then dip under ground, and when they have passed under the main part of the city, emerge to run elevated again through Roxbury to Forest Hills. Many surface cars enter the subway at North Station to see daylight again only after passing under the city to Pleasant St. or Boylston St. Some of the surface cars, after passing through the subway, run up on to the elevated structure and continue over the Viaduct to East Cambridge before returning to the surface.

The Cambridge Tunnel holds close to one line of travel; but even this comes out of Beacon Hill to cross Charles St. on an elevated structure and goes over Cambridge Bridge on a level with the surface cars. It then runs under ground again for the remainder of the way to Harvard Sq.

The general flow of traffic through the city is north and south, the main arteries being the Tremont St. Subway, the Washington St. Tunnel, and surface cars on Washington St. These spread out in various directions to the south, and there are more than one hundred distinct lines; but reaching any given place is not so difficult as that would indicate, for most of the lines make connections at Park St. or North Station. Tracks of the Boston Elevated Railway Company pass both North and South stations, and it is not necessary to leave shelter to reach them. The following general rules may prove helpful.

<p>THE SIGNAL LANTERNS OF PAUL REVERE DISPLAYED IN THE STEEPLE OF THIS CHURCH APRIL 18 1775 WARNED THE COUNTRY OF THE MARCH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS TO LEXINGTON AND CONCORD</p>
--

Christ Church, Salem Street
 Page 84



Boston Stone
Marshall Street near Creek Square
Page 33

From North Station:

For Everett, Malden, Somerville, Arlington, take north bound elevated train and transfer at Sullivan Sq. to surface cars.

For Chelsea and Revere, take surface cars across Causeway St. at the corner of Haverhill.

For South Station and wharves along Atlantic Ave., take elevated shuttle train.

For Dorchester, Roxbury, Milton, Neponset, Mattapan, take south bound elevated train to Dudley St. and change to surface cars.

For Roslindale, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, take south bound elevated train and transfer at Forest Hills.

For East Boston and Orient Heights, take shuttle train and change at State St. to the East Boston Tunnel.

For the financial district take elevated train south and

leave at Milk Station in the tunnel. For shopping district, leave at Winter St.

For Copley Sq., Back Bay, Brookline, Jamaica Plain, Chestnut Hill, Newton, Allston, Brighton, take surface cars through Tremont St. Subway, changing at Park St. if necessary.

For Cambridge, North Cambridge, Belmont, Waverly, Watertown, take elevated train south and change at Winter to the Cambridge Tunnel.

For East Cambridge and West Somerville take cars over Viaduct.

From South Station:

For North Station and Atlantic Ave. wharves, take elevated shuttle train going north.

For Everett, Malden, Medford, Somerville, take north bound elevated train and change at Sullivan Sq.

For East Boston, take elevated train north and change at State St. to East Boston Tunnel.

For Chelsea and Revere take north bound elevated train and change to surface cars at City Sq.

For Dorchester, Roxbury, Milton, Neponset, and Mattapan, take a south bound elevated and change to surface cars at Dudley St.



Joseph Warren
Page 6



Standish House—Duxbury (1666)
Page 108

For Roslindale, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, take south bound elevated train and change at Forest Hills.

For South Boston take surface cars.

For the shopping district, take Cambridge Tunnel to Washington Station.

For Cambridge, Belmont, Waverly, Watertown, and Arlington, take Cambridge Tunnel.



"Pie Alley"
Page 36

For Copley Sq., Huntington Ave., Brookline, Chestnut Hill, Allston, Brighton, and Newton, take Cambridge Tunnel and change to the subway at Park St.

Changes in subway, tunnels, and on the elevated are made without checks. In transferring from these lines to cars on the street level, one should procure a check at the booth provided for that purpose. When a change is to be made from one surface line to another, or to elevated, subway, or tunnel,

at some point other than at terminal points, a transfer check should be asked for when paying fare.

The liberal transfer system between elevated, surface, and subway enables one to reach almost any part of Boston and its adjacent suburbs for a five cent initial payment.

Bay State Street Railway. Connections are made with cars of the Bay State lines at Sullivan Sq., Scollay Sq., Dudley



Royall Mansion, Medford
Page 97



Louisburg Square
Page 37

St., and Forest Hills. This company operates cars reaching ninety-two towns and cities, and its lines extend into New Hampshire and Rhode Island. It has the longest track mileage of any street railway in the world—940 miles.

Boston & Worcester Street Railway. These cars have their Boston terminus at Park Sq., but connections may be made with them at Brookline Village or Chestnut Hill from cars through the subway. Large, comfortable cars of this line reach Newton Highlands, Newton Upper Falls, Wellesley Hills, Natick, Framingham, South Framingham, Westboro, Marlboro, Hudson, and Worcester. Certain cars run express from Chestnut Hill to Worcester.

STEAMSHIP LINES' PIERS

Allan Line, to Glasgow. Mystic Wharves, Charlestown.

Bass Point & Nahant Line. Otis Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Boston & Gloucester S. S. Co., to Gloucester. Central Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., to Yarmouth, N. S., etc. Central Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Cape Cod S. S. Co., to Provincetown. Bay Line Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Clyde Line, to Charleston and Jacksonville. Lewis Wharf, Atlantic Ave.



Birthplaces of the Presidents John and John Quincy Adams

Quincy

Page 102

Cunard Line, to Liverpool. B. & A. Piers, E. Boston.

Eastern S. S. Co., to Bath, etc. Foster's Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Eastern S. S. Co., to Bangor. India Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Eastern S. S. Co., to New York. India Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Eastern S. S. Co., to Portland. Central Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Eastern S. S. Co., to St. John, N. B. Central Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Hamburg-American Line, to London, Paris, and Hamburg. Commonwealth Pier No. 5, S. Boston.

Italian Line, from the Mediterranean ports. B. & A. Piers, E. Boston.

Leyland Line, to Liverpool. B. & A. Piers, E. Boston.

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co., to Baltimore. Pier No. 2, Northern Avenue, South Boston.

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.



Gardner Museum (Fenway Court),

In the Fens

Page 57



HERE FORMERLY STOOD

GRIFFINS WHARF

AT WHICH LAY MOORED ON DEC. 16, 1773, THREE BRITISH SHIPS WITH CARGOES OF TEA. TO DEFEAT KING GEORGE'S TRIVIAL BUT TYRANNICAL TAX OF THREE PENCE A POUND, ABOUT NINETY CITIZENS OF BOSTON, PARTLY DISGUISED AS INDIANS, BOARDED THE SHIPS, THREW THE CARGOES, THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY TWO CHESTS IN ALL, INTO THE SEA AND MADE THE WORLD RING WITH THE PATRIOTIC EXPLOIT OF THE

BOSTON TEA PARTY

"NO! NE'E'R WAS MINGLED SUCH A DRAUGHT
IN PALACE, HALL, OR ARBOR,
AS FREEMEN BREWED AND TYRANTS QUAFFED
THAT NIGHT IN BOSTON HARBOR"



Atlantic Ave., Cor. Pearl Street

Page 35

to Philadelphia. Pier No. 2, Northern Avenue, South Boston.

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co., to Norfolk and Newport News. Pier No. 2, Northern Ave., South Boston.

Nantasket Beach Steamboat Co., to Nantasket Beach, to Hingham, and to Plymouth. Rowe's Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

North German Lloyd Line, from Bremen, B. & A. Piers, E. Boston.

Ocean S. S. Co., to Savannah. Hoosac Docks, Charlestown.

Plant Line, to Halifax, etc. Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Red Star Line, from Antwerp, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown.

Sweden-Norway Line, from Christiania and Gothenburg, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown.

United Fruit Co., to Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Panama Canal. Long Wharf, Atlantic Ave.

Warren Line, to Liverpool. Hoosac Docks, Charlestown.

White Star Line, to Liverpool. Commonwealth Pier No. 5, S. Boston.



Christ Church Interior

Page 84

White Star Line, to the Mediterranean. Commonwealth Pier No. 5, S. Boston.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

American League, Fenway Park.
 Bijou Dream, 543 Washington St.
 Boston, 539 Washington St.
 Boston Arena, 238 St. Botolph St.
 Boston Opera House, Huntington Ave.
 Castle Square, Castle Sq.
 Colonial, 100 Boylston St.
 Copley, 186 Dartmouth St.
 Hollis Street, Hollis St.

Keith's, 545 Washington St.
 Majestic, 217 Tremont St.
 National League, Braves' Field, Allston.
 Park, 619 Washington St.
 Park Square, Providence St.
 Plymouth, 129 Eliot St.
 Shubert, 265 Tremont St.
 Tremont, 176 Tremont St.
 Wilbur, 250 Tremont St.

RAILROAD STATIONS

The North Station, Causeway St., is nearly as large in space covered as the South Station. It contains 22 tracks, all used by trains over the Boston & Maine system. An average of 95,000 persons per day pass through this building. It contains the conveniences usually found in a modern railway terminal.

Boston & Maine. North Station (Causeway St.) provides connections to points in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, northern and western Massachusetts, and the West.

The South Station at Dewey Sq. (Summer St. & Atlantic Ave.) was opened in 1899. At that time it was the largest railway terminal in the world. It still retains first place in the number of trains handled (821 per day) and in the number of persons using it daily (125,000). Forty million persons per year make use of its train service. The buildings cover



Lowell's House, "Elmwood," Cambridge



Franklin Union
41 Berkeley Street
 Page 70

about thirteen acres and rest on 43,000 piles. The entire frontage is 3,300 feet. On the street floor are baggage rooms (outgoing, near the Dewey Square entrance; incoming, on the opposite or Dorchester Ave. side) waiting rooms, ticket offices, lunch room, and carriage stand. The train shed contains 28 tracks, entered from a Midway 600 feet long.

Below the main floor is a subway floor containing two tracks laid in loops and intended ultimately for electrical suburban traffic. Above the main floor are the restaurant, offices of the roads using the station (New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany) and offices of the Boston Terminal Company, by whom the station is owned and operated.

New York, New Haven & Hartford. South Station (Atlantic Ave.) and Back Bay Station (Dartmouth St.), operates trains to southern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York City.

Boston & Albany, South Station and Trinity Place Station, reaches southwestern Massachusetts, New York State, and the West.

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (ferry from Rowe's Wharf, Atlantic Ave.), affords a pleasant ride across the harbor to East Boston, and then by train along the shore through Orient Heights, Beachmont, Revere Beach, and Point of Pines, to Lynn; or by the Winthrop branch to Winthrop and its beaches. This is sometimes called the Narrow Gauge line. The fare to the beaches is but five cents, and to Lynn ten cents.

SIGHT-SEEING

Sight-seeing automobiles run on regular schedules and make frequent trips around the city.

Sight-seeing cars of the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. also make excursion trips through interesting parts of Boston and suburbs.

Large, comfortable automobiles of the Royal Blue line with headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick, and the Colonial Sight Seeing Auto Company with starting point at Park Square (Charles St., beside Boston Common), not only cover points in Boston but make all-day trips to Lexington and Concord, to Salem, the North Shore and Gloucester, and down the South Shore to Plymouth, etc.

HOTELS

Adams, 553 Washington St.
 Avery, 24 Avery St.
 Beacon Chambers (men), 19 Myrtle St.
 Bellevue, 21 Beacon St.
 Brunswick, Boylston & Clarendon Sts.
 Buckminster, 645 Beacon St.
 Commonwealth, Bowdoin St.
 Copley-Plaza, Copley Sq.
 Copley Square, 49 Huntington Ave.
 Crawford, Scollay Sq.
 Essex, 695 Atlantic Ave.
 Franklin Square (women), E. Newton St.
 Lenox, Boylston & Exeter Sts.

Oxford, 40 Huntington Ave.
 Parker House, Tremont & School Sts.
 Puritan, 390 Commonwealth Ave.
 Quincy, 47 Brattle St.
 Somerset, Commonwealth Ave. & Charlesgate.
 Thorndike, 234 Boylston St.
 Touraine, Tremont & Boylston Sts.
 United States, 90 Beach St.
 Vendome, Commonwealth Ave. & Dartmouth St.
 Victoria, Dartmouth & Newbury Sts.
 Westminster, Copley Sq.
 Young's, Court St.

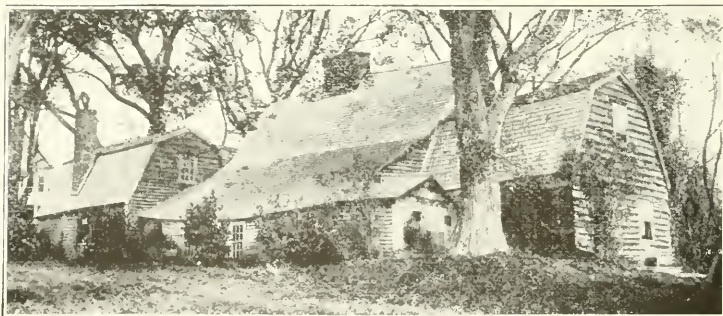
TELEGRAPH HEADQUARTERS

Western Union: 109 State St.

Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.: 100 State St.

POST OFFICE

The general Post Office is at Water, Devonshire, Milk Sts. and Post Office Sq. Federal St. cars from both North and South Station pass through Post Office Sq. The building contains the Federal Court, Sub-Treasury, and Weather Bureau office.



Fairbanks House
 Dedham (1636)
 Page 101



The Esplanade
Page 50

In Post Office Square stands a memorial fountain erected in honor of George T. Angell, founder and for forty years president of the Massachusetts Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WASHINGTON STREET

This is the longest thoroughfare under one name in New England. It extends from Boston to Providence, Rhode Island. Within the city, its length is from Haymarket Sq. to the Dedham line. In the earliest record of it, it is called "the way leading towards Roxbury," and at that time it was the only road across Boston Neck. The name of Washington was first given, July 4, 1788, to that part of the street between the Roxbury line and Dover St. In 1824 it was applied to the whole length from Roxbury to Dock Sq., where the street then ended, replacing the names Cornhill (Dock Sq. to School St.), Marlboro St. (School to Summer), Newbury St. (Summer to Essex), and Orange St. (Essex to Dover). It was cut through to Haymarket Sq. in 1872. Between State St. and Water St. it is colloquially known as Newspaper Row. Washington is the most crowded street in the city, especially through the shopping district (Franklin to Boylston St.), where are located most of the largest department stores.

Note: Lists of hotels, clubs and theaters will be found on other pages.

Haymarket Sq., Relief Station.
No. 2—Union St.
No. 37—Friend St.
No. 59—Hanover St.
No. 93—Elm St.
No. 137—Brattle St.
No. 146—Dock Sq., Adams Sq.

No. 147—Cornhill.
No. 193—Court St., Ames Bldg.
No. 194—Devonshire Bldg.
No. 199—Sears Bldg.
No. 204—State St., Old State House.
No. 209—Rogers Bldg.

No. 219—Court Ave., Rear Young's Hotel.
 No. 239—"Pie Alley."
 No. 244—Globe Bldg.
 No. 261—Post Bldg.
 No. 262—Journal Bldg.
 No. 268—Water St., Winthrop Bldg.
 No. 278—Spring Lane.
 No. 283—School St., "Old Corner Book Store."
 No. 293—Briggs Bldg.
 No. 294—Old South Bldg.
 No. 307—Advertiser Bldg.
 No. 322—Milk St., Old South Meetinghouse.
 No. 324—Transcript Bldg.
 No. 369—Bromfield St.
 No. 373—Jewelers Bldg.
 No. 378—Franklin St.
 No. 387—Washington Bldg.
 No. 403—Marlboro Bldg.
 No. 417—Gilchrist & Co., Department Store.
 No. 418—Wm. Filene Sons Co., Department Store.
 No. 426—Summer St.
 No. 435—Winter St., Carpenter Bldg.
 No. 440—A. Shuman & Co.
 No. 450—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Department Store.

No. 472—Avon St.
 No. 477—Magrane-Houston Co., Department Store.
 No. 480—Crosby Bldg.
 No. 483—Temple Place, Blake Bldg.
 No. 501—Amory Bldg.
 No. 509—West St., Carter Bldg., Bigelow & Kennard.
 No. 518—R. H. White Co., Department Store.
 No. 564—Jefferson Bldg., The Arcade.
 No. 582—Hayward Place.
 No. 600—W. & A. Bacon Co., Department Store.
 No. 622—Essex St., Site Liberty Tree Tavern.
 No. 641—Boylston St.
 No. 657—Boylston Bldg.
 No. 779—Hollis St.
 No. 987—Wells Memorial Bldg.
 No. 1400—Cathedral of the Holy Cross.
 No. 1522—People's Palace, Salvation Army.
 No. 1550—East Brookline St.
 No. 1747—Massachusetts Ave.
 No. 2389—Dudley St.
 No. 3679—Forest Hills Station.

STATE STREET

Formerly King St. This street extends from Washington St. to Atlantic Ave. The old State House divides the street at its western end. Beneath it are Tunnel stations.

Note: Lists of hotels, clubs and theaters will be found on other pages.

No. 15—Easton Bldg.
 No. 16—Devonshire St., Devonshire Bldg.
 No. 27—Brazer Bldg.
 No. 30—Merchants Bank Bldg.
 No. 31—Congress St., Worthington Bldg.
 No. 33—State St. Trust Co.
 No. 38—Exchange St.
 No. 40—Union Bldg.
 No. 50—Lee, Higginson & Co.
 No. 53—Exchange Bldg.
 No. 60—Massachusetts Bldg.
 No. 70—Central Bldg.
 No. 84—India Bldg.
 No. 85—Lawrence Bldg.

No. 89—Fiske Bldg.
 No. 92—Farlow Bldg.
 No. 99—Fiske Annex.
 No. 100—Postal Telegraph Co.
 No. 109—Western Union Telegraph Co.
 No. 110—Plymouth Bldg.
 No. 114—Richards Bldg.
 No. 117—Broad St.
 No. 126—Cunard Bldg.
 No. 131—India St., Board of Trade Bldg.
 No. 155—Custom House.
 No. 298—Atlantic Ave., Elevated and East Boston Tunnel stations.



Tremont Street, opposite Boston Common

TREMONT STREET

This street extends from Scollay Sq. to Huntington Ave. in Roxbury. The odd numbers are on the north or right hand side except between Bosworth and Boylston Sts., where the Granary Burying Ground and Common occupy the north side.

Note: Lists of hotels, clubs, and theaters will be found on other pages.

- No. 1—Suffolk Savings Bank.
- No. 18—Kimball Bldg.
- No. 43—Carney Bldg.
- No. 55—Houghton & Dutton Co.,
Department Store.
- No. 62—King's Chapel.
- No. 63—Beacon St.
- No. 64—School St.
- No. 73—Tremont Bldg.
- No. 82—Tremont Temple.
- No. 98—Bosworth St.
- No. 101—Paddock Bldg.
- No. 102—Bromfield St.
- No. 110—Studio Bldg.
- No. 120—Phillips Bldg.
- No. 122—Hamilton Place.
Park St.
- No. 129—Winter St., Shepard Nor-
well & Co., Department Store.
- No. 136—St. Paul's Church.

- No. 140—Temple Place, R. H.
Stearns & Co., Department Store.
- No. 147—West St., Shreve, Crump
& Low Co.
- No. 149—Lawrence Bldg.
- No. 150—Oliver Ditson Co.
- No. 165—Hastings Bldg.
- No. 170—Mason St., Boston Herald.
- No. 172—Avery St.
- No. 175—Evans Bldg.
- No. 178—Knickerbocker Bldg.
- No. 181—Head Bldg.
- No. 184—Boylston St.
- No. 211—Little Bldg.
- No. 272—Hollis St.
- No. 388—Castle Square.
- No. 515—Odd Fellows Hall.
- No. 781—Massachusetts Ave.
- No. 1365—Roxbury Crossing.

BOYLSTON STREET

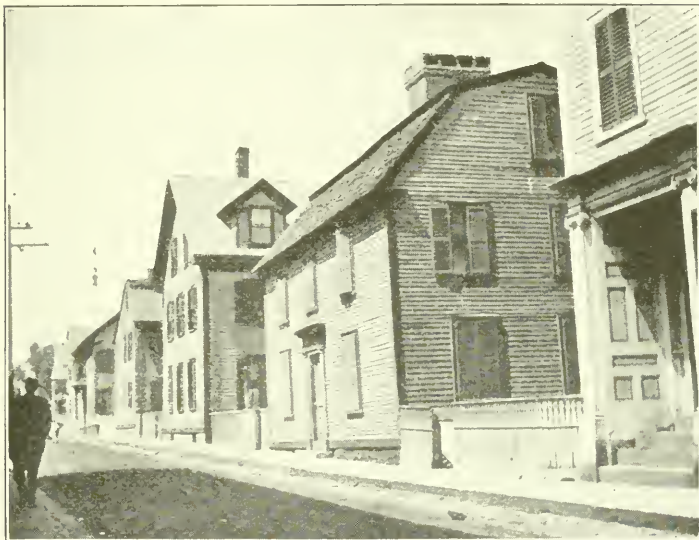
From 641 Washington St.

Note: Lists of hotels, clubs, and theaters will be found on other pages.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 39—Edison Electric Illuminating Co. | No. 419—Warren Chambers. |
| No. 50—Young Men's Christian Union. | No. 420—Berkeley Bldg. |
| No. 51—Masonic Temple. | No. 442—Berkeley St., Natural History Museum. |
| No. 70—Tremont St. | No. 462—Stuart Bldg. |
| No. 80—Little Bldg. | No. 491—Rogers Bldg., M. I. T. School of Architecture. |
| No. 100—Colonial Bldg. | No. 525—Boston University College of Business Administration. |
| No. 120—Walker Bldg. | Copley Sq. |
| No. 160—Vose Bldg. | No. 581—Wesleyan Hall. |
| No. 162—Steinert Bldg. | No. 607—Dartmouth St. |
| No. 176—Park Square. | (New) Old South Church. |
| No. 184—Wauban Bldg. | Public Library. |
| No. 194—White's Bldg. | No. 687—Kensington Bldg. |
| No. 202—L. P. Hollander & Co., Department Store. | No. 688—Exeter St., Boston University. |
| No. 240—Church St. | No. 711—Stone Bldg. |
| No. 248—Garden Bldg. | No. 739—Boylston Chambers. |
| No. 264—Women's Educational & Industrial Union. | No. 939—Tennis & Raquet Club. |
| No. 321—Arlington St., Arlington St. Church. | No. 999—Massachusetts Ave. |
| No. 334—Bryant & Stratton. | No. 1154—Massachusetts Historical Society. |
| No. 359—Universalist Bldg. | No. 1156—Fenway. |
| No. 367—Standish Bldg. | |



Boston College—Newton



Hawthorne's Birthplace
Salem (1692)
Page 106

HUNTINGTON AVENUE

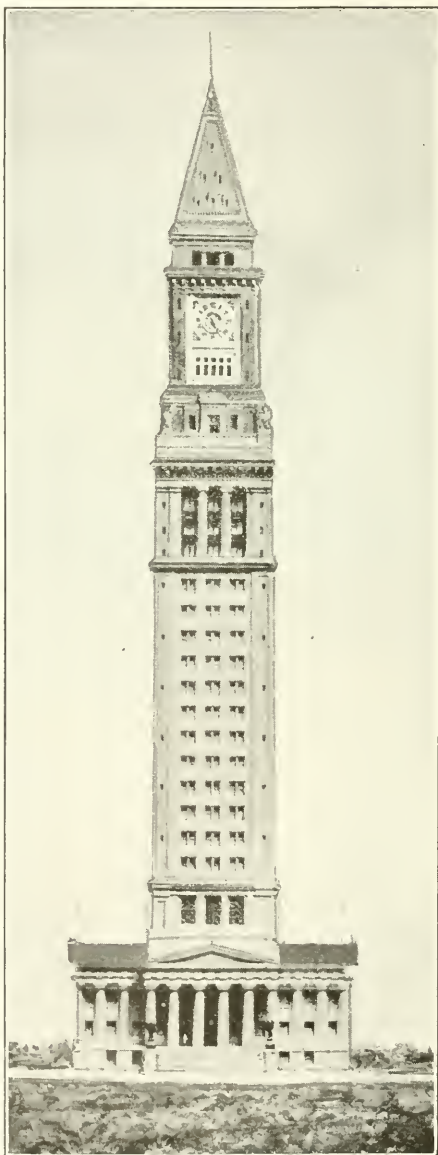
This avenue extends from Copley Sq. to the Brookline line and contains most of the newer art, educational, and public buildings.

Note: Lists of hotels, clubs and theaters will be found on other pages.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 12—Pierce Bldg. | No. 295—Gainsborough Bldg. |
| No. 30—Huntington Chambers. | No. 300—New England Conservatory of Music. |
| No. 36—Back Bay Post Office. | No. 316—Young Men's Christian Association. |
| No. 51—Exeter St. | No. 416—Tufts Medical School. |
| No. 62—Irvington St., Huntington Ave. Station. | No. 479—Museum of Fine Arts. |
| No. 99-145—Mechanics Building (Garrison St. to West Newton St.). | No. 505—Wentworth Institute. |
| No. 177—New Century Bldg. | No. 621—Girls' Latin School, Boston Normal School. |
| No. 200—Legion of Honor Bldg. | No. 695—Harvard Medical School, Collis P. Huntington Hospital, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. |
| No. 219—Christian Science Church Park. | No. 834—Parker Hill Ave. |
| No. 240—Temple Bldg. | No. 841—House of the Good Shepherd. |
| No. 249—Massachusetts Ave., Horticultural Hall. | No. 921—Riverway. |
| No. 246—Symphony Chambers. | |
| No. 251—Symphony Hall. | |

BIG BUILDINGS

The New Custom House, State, India, and Central Sts., will be Boston's only "sky scraper," for the United States Government is not bound by city building laws, which restrict the height of other buildings to a maximum of 125 feet. The appropriation made by the Government (\$1,800,000) was not considered sufficient to buy a suitable site and erect a new building, so it was decided to use the dignified old structure as a base and build sufficiently high to give the accommodation required. The foundations for the tower consist of six large concrete piers carried down through clay to 100 feet below the street level. The tower itself measures 65 by 75 feet and the apex is 498 feet from the sidewalk. Just below the 24th story there is a clock face 21½ feet in diameter. The rotunda in the first and second stories, under the tower, is finished in white marble, resembling that of the old building. Easy inter-communication between the different departments is obtained



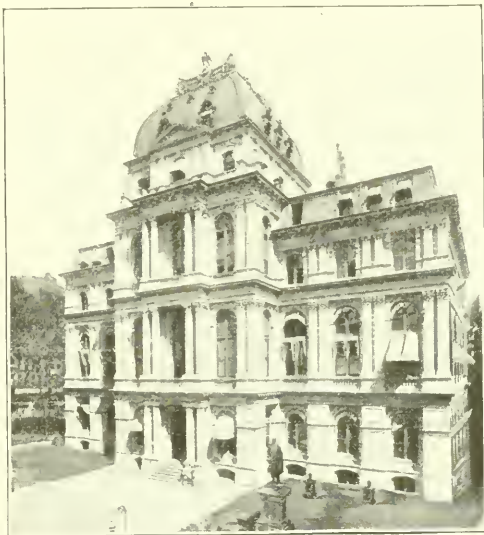
**Custom House
State, India & Central Streets**

by four swift elevators. A pneumatic tube service is also provided.

The Old Custom House, in which Hawthorne had an office, is still standing on Custom House St.

The Little Building is the newest of Boston's large office buildings, and it stands on the site of the first office building in the city. It has a frontage of 229 feet on Tremont St. and of 107 feet on Boylston St. Besides fifteen stores and twenty-two shops it contains 600 offices. There is direct connection between the building and the Boylston St. station of the subway.

Mechanics Building, Huntington Ave., contains the largest hall in the city, and there the annual Automobile Show and various fairs are held.



City Hall
School Street
Page 82

PLACES OF INTEREST

Boston is rich in history and tradition. Many of its old buildings are shrines to which men and women from all parts of the country make pilgrimages. A strong feeling prevails in Boston against destroying houses and public buildings that have had important parts in the making of the country, and many thousands of dollars

ON THIS SITE ONCE STOOD THE
HOME OF SAMUEL ADAMS
WHO BOUGHT IT IN MAY 1784
AND DIED IN IT OCTOBER 2, 1802.
IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THE
FATHER OF THE REVOLUTION
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY THE
MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
1893



Winter Place, Cor. Winter St.

are lost to the city in taxes because of land occupied by historic structures.

Old State House stands on Washington St. at the head of State St. It was built in 1713 on the site of the first town house, burned in 1711. Although the interior of this building was burned out in 1747, the outer walls remained. It has served as town house, court house, state house, and city hall. As Province Court House it played an important part in the stirring times just preceding the Revolution. The Declaration of Independence was read from the balcony overlooking State St. In this building John Hancock was inaugurated the first governor of the commonwealth. In the Old State House will be found a fine collection of photographs and old prints of Boston as well as many relics of the colonial and Revolutionary periods. These are under the charge of the Bostonian Society. Admission is free, and the building is open each day except Sunday.

The town had its beginning in the vicinity of the Old State House. The first houses were grouped around the head of the present State St.: the first meetinghouse was on the site of



Aviary, Franklin Park
Page 47



On the Charles River at Auburndale

Page 50

the present Brazer Bldg. The market place, the stocks, the pillory were all to be found here during the first quarter century of the town. The second meetinghouse stood just across from the Old State House on Washington St.

Site of the Boston Massacre is marked by peculiar round paving in State St., near the corner of Exchange St. This was the scene of a fatal clash between men of the town and British soldiers. It occurred March 5, 1770, and had an important part in leading up to the Revolution.

Long Wharf, in the early days of the town, started from near the corner of the present Kilby St. Here the royal governors made their formal landing; here the British soldiers entered the town; and from here they made their departure. Until after 1760, Kilby St., then called Mackerel Lane, was only a pathway along the water.

Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty," is but a short walk from the Old State House, through Exchange St. or the picturesquely narrow Change Ave. The first Faneuil Hall, the gift

of Peter Faneuil, was built in 1742. The interior was destroyed by fire twenty years later, but it was at once rebuilt on the same walls. The Hall as it stands to-day dates from 1805, when the building was doubled in width and raised one story, under the direction of the famous architect Charles Bulfinch. The upper floors of the building are used as an armory by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. This is the oldest military organization in the country, having been started in 1637. Its museum contains many priceless relics, including a flag of the organization used in 1663. In the main hall may be seen Healy's painting, "Webster's Reply to Hayne." This canvas, sixteen by thirty feet, contains portraits of 130 senators and others prominent in the public life of the time. This hall is never rented, but is used free of charge for any important gathering of citizens. The first floor and basement of Faneuil Hall are still used as a market—one of the objects for which Peter Faneuil gave the original building.

New Faneuil Hall, or Quincy, Market is the long building just beyond Faneuil Hall. It was built in the days of the first Mayor Quincy, during whose administration many of the streets around the building were made over what had previously been waste land and docks. In the early part of the nineteenth century a canal led from Boston Mill Pond (near the present North Station) up to Quincy Market, and boats from as far north as Concord, N. H., came here by way of the Merrimac River, Middlesex Canal, and the Charles River basin.

Dock Square leads out of Faneuil Hall Sq. Here for many years was located the town dock. Until a short time ago there



Radcliffe College
Page 68

stood at the entrance to Dock Sq. what was known as the Old Sun Tavern, built in 1690.

Old Capen House stands on Marshall St. at its junction with Union St. It was built in 1725 and for a hundred years has been known as Atwood's Oyster House. Here the **Massachusetts Spy** was published in the stirring times just before the Revolution.

Old Marshall House stands on Marshall St. at Creek Sq. This was the residence of Ebenezer Hancock, brother of John Hancock, and deputy paymaster-general of the Continental Army. On the arrival of Count d'Estaing with his fleet, in 1778, Hancock received a large amount of French silver money. This was piled up in the room at the left of the entrance, under guard, awaiting disbursement among the troops.

Boston Stone is embedded in the wall of a building at the left of the Marshall House. Originally the stone was used for grinding paint, and it is supposed to have been brought from England about 1700. It was probably set up in imitation of the London Stone, as a direction for the shops around. On Hanover St. side of the building there is built into the wall of the second story a reproduction of the arms of the Painters' Guild, said to have been the sign of the man who used the Boston Stone as a mill.

Site of the Green Dragon Tavern, "the headquarters of the Revolution," is at 81 Union St.



**Old Ship Church
Hingham (1681)
Page 108**



**Soldiers & Sailors'
Monument, Central
Hill—Somerville
Page 97**

Hanover St. leads to the old North End. It recently contained one of the oldest houses in the city, for nearly opposite Clark St. was the house built by Increase Mather in 1677. Here Cotton Mather spent part of his boyhood.

Salem St. branches from Hanover and leads through the most picturesquely foreign quarter of Boston.

Prince St., which crosses **Salem**, still contains some interesting old buildings. At 130 stood the house to which Major Pitcairn was borne after being fatally wounded at Bunker Hill.

Charter St. borders Copp's Hill Burying Ground on the east. On and near this street stand two of the three seventeenth century houses still remaining in Boston.

Vernon or Charter House is opposite Unity St. It was built in 1698.

Clough House, Vernon Place, 1695. This was a fine residence in its day and it presents the only example left in the city of the overhanging gable.

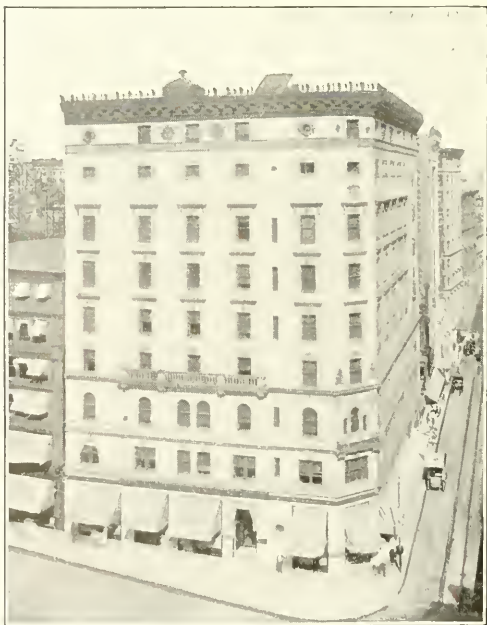
Paul Revere's Last Home stood where is now Revere Place, and his foundry was near by on Foster St.

Sir William Phipps' House stood at the corner of Charter and Salem Sts.

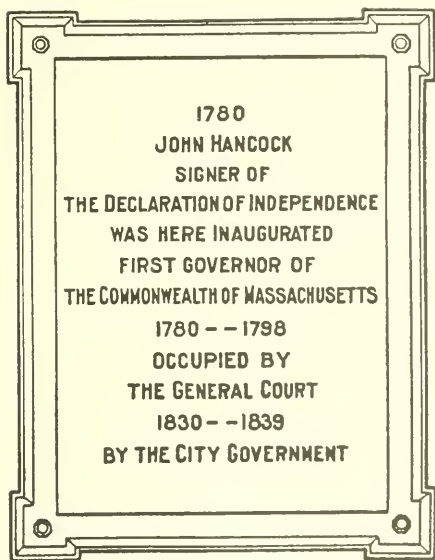
Garden Court St., between Fleet and Prince Sts. on the south side of Hanover, was the location of two of the finest houses in Boston when the North End was the "court end" of the town. They were the homes of Governor Hutchinson and Sir Charles Henry Frankland.

North Square is now the center of the Italian quarter. Once the North Meetinghouse, the *real* old North, stood on the east side. This was torn down by the British and used for fire-wood during the siege.

Paul Revere House stands on the north side of the square. This is the oldest building in the city. It stands on the site of the Increase Mather parsonage, burned in the



Masonic Temple
51 Boylston Street
Page 26



Archway under Old State House
Page 30

"great fire" of 1676. The new parsonage was on Hanover St., but the present house was built at about the same time. This was the home of Revere for thirty years—1770—1800. Through the efforts of the Paul Revere Memorial Association it is now restored to its original condition. The immense fireplaces, the ancient wall paper, the quaint little "entry," and many other features of the colonial period make this a charming spot in the midst of the babel of the foreign-speaking section. A small admission fee is charged.

Griffin's Wharf, the scene of the famous "Tea Party," was near the corner of Atlantic Ave. and Pearl St.; but the water line was long ago pushed out beyond the old wharf, and the place where the cargo of tea was actually thrown overboard is now solid ground.

Benjamin Franklin's Birthplace was on Milk St. opposite the Old South.

Province House once stood across Washington St. from the Old South, some distance back from the street. This was the home of many of the provincial governors and after the Revolution served the commonwealth for a while as Government House. A portion of one sidewall still stands on a passageway which leads off quaint little Province Street (School to Bromfield).

Old Corner Book Store. At the corner of Washington and School Sts. stands the old building made famous by its use as a book store for nearly three quarters of a century. It was built in 1712. During the years it was occupied by Ticknor & Fields it was a gathering place for literary celebrities.

"Pie Alley." The narrow little street first to the north of the Old Corner leading from Washington St. to Court Sq., is named Williams Court, but it is familiarly known as Pie Alley. It is a very busy place when the crowds from "Newspaper Row" are getting their noonday meal. Near the Court Square end may be seen over the door of an eating-house the sign of the Bell-in-Hand, dated 1795.

King's Chapel Burying Ground, Tremont Street, was established soon after the beginning of the colony, if not the very year the town was settled. The first burial here was made on February 18, 1630:

"Capt. Welden, a hopeful younge gent & an experienced souldier died at Charlestown of a consumption, and was buried at Boston with military funeral."

Here are the graves of Governor Winthrop and his two distinguished sons, Fitz John and Wait Still; of Rev. John Cotton; of John Davenport, the founder of New Haven, Conn.; of Roger Clapp, the first settler in Dorchester, and of very many of the prominent persons of the colonial period. In one of the tombs were deposited the remains of the wife of John Winslow, who, as Mary Chilton, according to tradition, was the first woman of the Mayflower's little company to touch American soil. Among the gravestones in the cemetery is one that has a most remarkable history. At some time the stone was removed from the grave it marked and was lost. In 1830, when excavations were being made near the Old State House, it was found several feet below the surface of State St. It is of green stone and is inscribed:



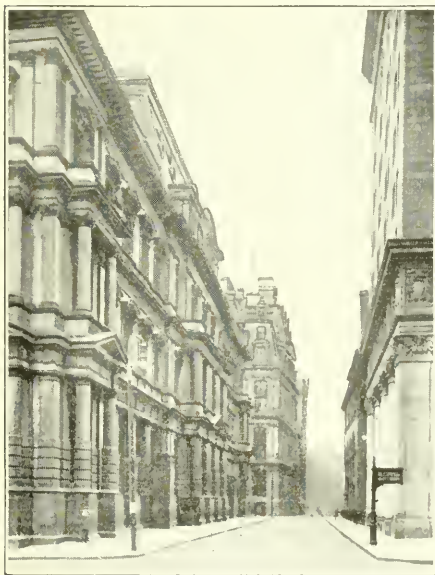
**Angell Fountain
Post Office Square
Page 23**

HERE : LYETH
THE : BODY : OF : MR.
WILLIAM : PADDY : AGED
58 YEARS : DEPARTED
THIS : LIFE : AUGUST THE [28]
1658.

On the reverse is this singular stanza of poetry:

HEAR . SLEAPS . THAT
BLESED . ONE . WHOES . LIEF
GOD . HELP . VS . ALL . TO . LIVE
THAT . SO . WHEN . TIEM . SHALL . BE
THAT . WE . THIS . WORLD . MUST . LIVE
WE . EVER . MAY . BE . HAPPY
WITH . BLESED . WILLIAM . PADDY.

Louisburg Square. With its tall elms enclosed with iron fence, and its little marble statues of Columbus and Aristides at either end, Louisburg Sq. is a quaint, quiet, and restful spot. It is on the west side of Beacon Hill, lying between Mt. Vernon and Pinckney Sts. At number 10 was the last home in Boston of Louisa M. Alcott, and there her father died. William Dean Howells lived at number 4 when he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Number 20 is interesting because Jenny Lind was married there.



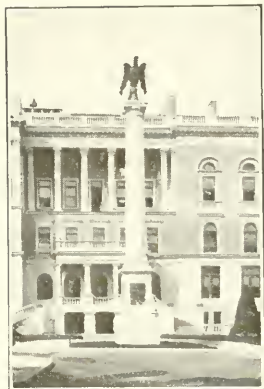
Post Office
Page 22

Mount Vernon St., with the home of Charles Francis Adams during the later years of his life at number 57; the last home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich at 59, and that of William Ellery Channing at 83, is of scarcely less interest.

84 Pinckney St., Aldrich made his first home, and there the "Story of a Bad Boy" was issued. Between 1859 and 1871, Oliver Wendell Holmes lived at 164

Charles St. James T. Fields once lived at 148, and Aldrich moved to 131 from Pinckney St.

Chestnut St., number 50 was the home of



Beacon Monument
Beacon Hill
 Page 81

Francis Parkman, number 43 was the last residence of Richard H. Dana, and 29 was once the home of Edwin Booth.

Beacon St., Oliver Wendell Holmes had his last town house at 296, and at 241 was the residence of Julia Ward Howe.

CEMETERIES

(NOTE: King's Chapel Burying Ground Page 36)

Granary Burying Ground gets its name from the town granary which once stood on the ground now occupied by Park Street Church. It was established but a few years later than the one at King's Chapel, and it has become even more famous. Here are the graves of three signers of the Declaration of Independence, John

Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Paine; of nine governors (including Hancock); of Samuel Sewall the stern judge but happy diarist of witchcraft times; of John Hull the mint master, who gave with his daughter, on her marriage to Sewall, her weight in pine tree shillings; of Peter Faneuil, who gave the "Cradle of Liberty", and Paul Revere, the versatile mechanic and ardent patriot. Here, too, are buried "Mother Goose", and Thomas Fleet, who gathered and printed the many "Melodies." The most conspicuous monument is that erected by Benjamin Franklin in memory of his father and mother. It bears this inscription:



Old Manse-Concord
 Page 105

Josiah Franklin and his wife Abiah lie here interred. They lived lovingly together in wedlock fifty-five years, and without an estate or any gainful employment, by constant labor and honest industry maintained a large family comfortably, and brought up thirteen children and seven grandchildren respectably. From this instance, reader, be encouraged to diligence in thy calling, and distrust not Providence.

He was a pious and prudent man;

She a discreet and virtuous woman.

Of quaint epitaphs there are not a few. One of the most interesting is that

"In memory of Daniel Jones, Junr A. M., Who having been early deprived of a distinguishing genius By a disease of Body made a happy exit August 23, 1779 in the 29th year of his age."

But quaintest of all are the curious lines to the memory of Mary Brackett, who passed away in 1679.

Under these clods a pretious gemmly hear
Belovd of God & of her husband dear
Pious and prudent helpful to neighbors all
By night and day whenever they did call
Pelican like she freely spilt her blood
To feed her chickens & to do them good



Copp's Hill Burying Ground—Mather Tomb on Right
Hull Street
Page 40

Copp's Hill Burying Ground is on Hull St. It contains the tombs of the Mathers, Edmund Hart, builder of "Old Ironsides," and many other noted men of the colonial period. Opposite the cemetery there stood until recent years the old Galloupe House, General Gage's headquarters during the siege. On the summit of the hill the British set up a battery at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill and therewith set fire to Charlestown. On the same spot, a century earlier, stood the windmill, seen in early prints, "to grind the settlers' corn."

Mount Auburn Cemetery lies in Cambridge and Watertown. It is reached by the Cambridge Tunnel and cars for Mount Auburn and Watertown, or by surface cars to Mount Auburn over Harvard Bridge. It is a pleasant automobile ride from Boston by way of the Larz Anderson Bridge. Mount Auburn was the first of the garden cemeteries, and the uneven surface of its 160 acres gives opportunity for attractive arrangement of avenues and paths. On the highest hill is a stone tower, from the top of which a fine view may be had, not only of the cemetery but of the surrounding country.

The office building and brownstone chapel are at the entrance. Within the vestibule are marble statues of John Winthrop, John Adams, James Otis and Joseph Story. In the number of distinguished persons buried within its enclosure, Mount Auburn leads among cemeteries. The grave of James Russell Lowell is but a short distance from the chapel, on Fountain Ave. On Indian Ridge Path, near by, is a marble sarcophagus bearing the single name Longfellow. Near Halcyon Lake, on Lime Ave., is the lot of Oliver Wendell Holmes. On Halcyon Ave., the tomb of Mary Baker Eddy. Among the many other persons of note who lie buried in this cemetery are: Charlotte Cushman (Palm Ave.), Edward Everett (Magnolia Ave.), Charles Sumner (Arethusa Path), Charles Bulfinch (Bellwort Path), Louis Agassiz (Bellwort Path), Margaret Fuller (Pyrola Path), Edwin Booth (Anenome Path), Rufus Choate (Walnut Ave.), James T.



**Memorial to Those Who Died in the Civil War
Mount Auburn Cemetery**

Fields (Elder Path), Col. Robert Gould Shaw (Pine Ave.), Phillips Brooks (Mimosa Path), William Ellery Channing (Greenbrier Path). One of the striking objects in the cemetery is the granite Sphinx, the work of Martin Millmore and the gift of Jacob Bigelow. It is a memorial to those who died to preserve the Union.

Forest Hills Cemetery occupies a beautiful tract of 256 acres in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston. By automobile, one may enjoy a delightful ride through the Fens and Jamaica Park to the Main Entrance of the cemetery. From the Elevated Terminal or New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad station at Forest Hills, the nearest gate is at the head of Tower St. In beauty of location and arrangement, Forest Hills is one of the finest of modern cemeteries. The Milton Hill section overlooks a wide expanse of

country to the north, and the quiet shade of the murmuring pines may be enjoyed on the southwest

side. The pretty little Lake Hibiscus and the picturesque bell tower add to the charm. Outcrops of Roxbury "pudding stone" give a unique effect to the grounds. Among the memorials are excellent bronze figures by Daniel Chester French and Lee Lawrie. The Soldiers' Lot and the Firemen's Lot are marked by attractive monuments. Many persons of distinction are buried in this cemetery and among them may be mentioned Gen. Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill (Mount Warren), Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn (Dearborn Hill), Rear Admiral Winslow (Orange Path), Rear Admiral Thatcher (Lantana Path), Maj. Gen. William Heath (Nesutan Ave.), William Lloyd Garrison (Smilax Path), Edward Everett Hale (Petunia Path), Fanny Davenport (Arethusa Path).



**Firemen's Memorial
Forest Hills Cemetery**



**Bell Tower
Forest Hills Cemetery**

Other cemeteries of interest, aside from those mentioned under Historic Places:

Eliot, Eustis & Washington Sts., Roxbury (1630).

Dorchester North, Stoughton St. & Columbia Road (1633).

Westerly, Centre near LaGrange St., West Roxbury (1683).

Mount Hope, Walk Hill St., Roxbury.

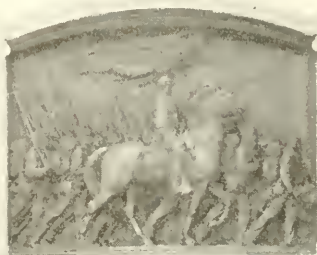
Evergreen, Commonwealth Ave. opposite Foster St., Brighton.

Cedar Grove, Adams & Milton Sts., Dorchester.

Mount Calvary, Mount Hope St., W. Roxbury.

PARKS AND DRIVES

Boston Common is unique among municipal parks. It has existed from the beginning of the town, for it was set apart in 1634 as a "place for a trayning field" and for "the feeding of cattell." Although it is many years since cattle were pastured upon the Common, it is still used to some extent as a training field, for The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company holds its parade and drum-head election there each year. The Common contains about fifty acres, bounded by Tremont, Park, Beacon, Charles, and Boylston Sts. In the early days water from the Charles River basin flowed up to its edge. The present "Frog Pond" is artificial, but there was once a little pond near by. On the highest point stands the Army and Navy Monument, the work of Martin Millmore, erected in 1877 "To the men of Boston who died for their country on land and sea in the war which kept the Union whole, destroyed slavery, and maintained the constitution." The figures at the base of the monument represent the Soldier, the Sailor, History, and Peace. The sculptured figures above typify North, South, East, and West. At the top of the shaft is a statue eleven feet high representing "Genius of America." Bronze reliefs between the pedestals signify "The Departure for the War," "The Sanitary Commission," "The Return from the War," "The Departure of the Sailor from Home."



Shaw Memorial
Boston Common
Page 44

This monument stands upon the spot where the British erected a redoubt during the Siege. On the Tremont St. side of the Common, near Lafayette Mall, stands a granite shaft crowned by a bronze figure of "Revolution" which commemorates the "Boston Massacre". It is by Robert Kraus and was erected



Oliver Wendell Holmes Walk "Long Path"
Boston Common
Page 44

in 1888. The Shaw Memorial, by Augustus St. Gaudens, stands on the Beacon St. side, facing the State House. It represents Col. Robert Gould Shaw mounted and riding beside his colored troops, the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry. Col. Shaw was killed while leading an attack on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, when



Hooper-Hathaway House (1683)
 Formerly called
 "The Old Bakery"—Salem
 Page 106

only twenty-five years old. One of the conspicuous objects of the Common is the Brewer Fountain on the Park St. side. It is a copy in bronze of a fountain designed by the French artist, Liénard, which was awarded a gold medal at the World's Fair of 1855. The "Long Path," made dear to many through the walk taken there by the "Autocrat" and the schoolmistress, runs from the corner of Boylston and Tremont Sts. to the Guild Memorial steps. It passes the spot where once stood the "Great Elm" from the limbs of which executions are supposed to have taken place in the early days. This tree, old when the town was founded, lasted until blown down in a



Wayside Inn
 Sudbury
 Page 105

storm of 1876. On the Boylston St. side of the Common is the old Central Burying Ground, established in 1756, in which is the grave of Gilbert Stuart.

Public Garden is just across Charles St. from the Common. It is entirely made of filled-in land, and is the beginning of the Back Bay district. The filling of the Back Bay was done by the commonwealth and the Boston Water Power Co. in the years following 1857. The commonwealth owned 108 acres, and after making large gifts to institutions as well as reservations for streets and buildings, it realized the tidy sum of four million dollars from the sale of the made land. The Public Garden is about one half the size of the Common. It is the beauty spot of the city during the summer months, a huge flower garden with a great variety of trees and shrubs as well as flowers. An artificial pond of irregular shape, with picturesque swan boats and graceful swans, adds much to its beauty. Fountains, statues, and monuments enhance the charm. There are several excellent monuments in the Public Garden, the last erected being that of Wendell Phillips by Daniel Chester French in 1914. It stands on the Boylston St. side. Statues to Charles Sumner (by Thomas Ball, 1878) and Col. Thomas Cass (Richard E. Brooks, 1889) are also



Public Garden



Edward Everett Hale
Public Garden
Page 45

on the Boylston St. side. Facing Arlington St. Church is the monument to William Ellery Channing. Arlington St. Church was the successor to Federal St. Church where Channing preached. The statue by Herbert Adams stands within a canopy designed by Vincent C. Griffith. It was erected in 1903. Near Beacon St. is the bronze statue of Edward Everett by W. W. Story (1867). The Ether Monument is a shaft of granite and red marble (by J. Q. A. Ward, 1868). The equestrian statue of Washington, by Thomas Ball, stands near the center walk, facing Arlington St. It was erected in 1869 through popular subscription. The statue of Edward Everett Hale (Bela Pratt, 1912) is near Charles St.

Commonwealth Ave., starting at Arlington St. opposite the Public Garden, is the beginning of a system of parkways that extends for many miles. These can be best appreciated by driving through them, but entrance can be made at several points from trolley lines. Commonwealth Ave. from Arlington St. to Charlesgate is lined with fine residences, apartment houses, and hotels. Several statues of interest are located on Commonwealth Ave. That to Alexander Hamilton (by William Rimmer, 1865) was the first statue cut from granite. The General John Glover is by Martin Millmore and was erected in 1875. William Lloyd Garrison, by Olin L. Warner, 1886. Leif Ericson, by Anne Whitney, 1886.

The Fens are reached at Charlesgate. They consist of 115 acres of land, stream, and ponds, artistically laid out with driveways. Bordering on The Fens are some of the best of Boston's buildings. Statues of John Boyle O'Reilly near Boylston St., and Patrick A. Collins (by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kitson, 1908), Commonwealth Ave. near the Fenway, are well worth attention.

Riverway (forty acres) opens from The Fens and is the boundary between Boston and Brookline, through the Longwood district. This may be reached by Brookline Village cars.

Leverett Park (sixty acres) lies partly in Boston (Roxbury district) and partly in Brookline.

Jamaicaway connects Leverett Park with Jamaica Park.

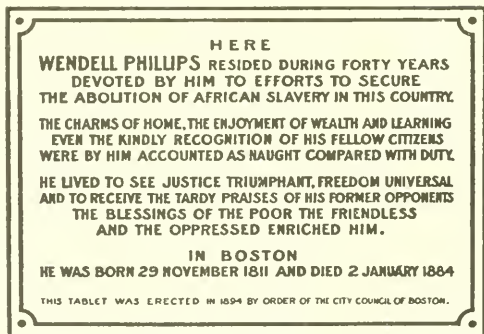
Jamaica Park
—The latter is a beautiful tract of 120 acres, including Jamaica Pond, which it surrounds. The grounds are laid out with walks and drives, and boating may be enjoyed on the pond. The park may be reached by a short walk from the Pond St. stop of the Jamaica Plain cars by way of Tremont St.

Arborway connects Jamaica Park with Franklin Park and Arnold Arboretum.

Franklin Park may be reached through the Arboretum, or directly from Arborway, or by electric cars on Blue Hill Ave. This is a big pleasure park of 600 acres, with many attractions—Playstead, Sheepfold, Deer Park, Zoo, Aviary. Much of the park is still left in its natural beauty.

Arnold Arboretum is the largest and finest tree museum in the world. Two hundred and twenty-three acres are largely given up to trees and shrubs—thousands of varieties from many parts of the globe. Miles of walks and paths take one through

charming natural scenery and wonderfully arranged artificial beds. Great masses of laurel, rhododendrons, roses, lilacs, and hundreds of other flowering shrubs in their season, set off by evergreens or thick growths of glossy green deciduous trees, make the Arboretum one of the most beautiful spots to be found



Harrison Ave., Cor. of Essex Street



Wadsworth House
 Harvard University
 Page 72

anywhere. This tract of land was formerly a part of the estate of Benjamin Bussey, who bequeathed it to Harvard University for a school of agriculture and horticulture. The Bussey Institute was established in 1870, and the Arboretum was begun two years later. Under an agreement between the university and the city (to hold for 999 years), Harvard maintains and develops the Arboretum, while Boston builds and cares for the roads, and polices the grounds. The Arboretum may be easily reached from the Forest Hills terminal of the elevated.

West Roxbury Park connects Arnold Arboretum with the Stony Brook Reservation of the Metropolitan Park System.

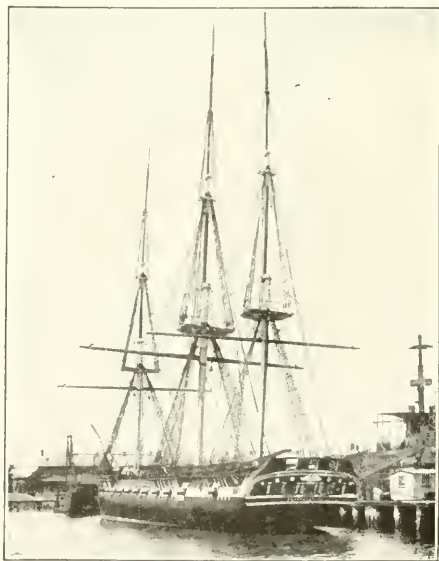
Franklin Field (seventy-seven acres) is a short distance on Blue Hill Ave. beyond Franklin Park. It is given up to out-door sports—base ball, tennis, foot ball, skating, and other games.

Dorchesterway connects Franklin Park with **Strandway**, through Columbia Road, and so on to Marine Park.

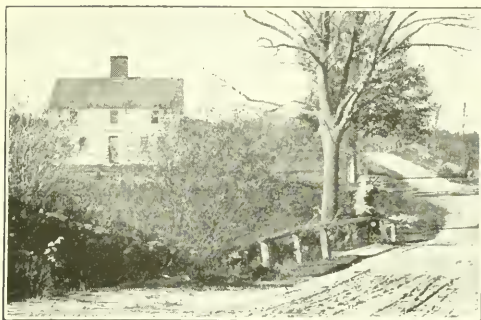
Strandway contains 260 acres bordering the shore of Old Harbor in South Boston.

Marine Park is the pleasure excursion point of South Boston. There are bath houses, cafes, boats, canoes, and launches. An aquarium has been recently established. A pier of 1,300 feet stretches into the bay and is crowded with pleasure seekers on pleasant days. A bridge connects the park with Castle Island, on which stands old Fort Independence. Here was Castle William of colonial days, and here Paul Revere had command of the garrison during part of the Revolution. Marine Park is reached by City Point cars.

Wood Island Park of 212 acres on the harbor side of East Boston, fitted out with bath houses, diamonds, and courts;



"Old Ironsides"
Charlestown
Page 6



Whittier's Birthplace
Haverhill
Page 107

Chestnut Hill Reservoir in Brighton; and

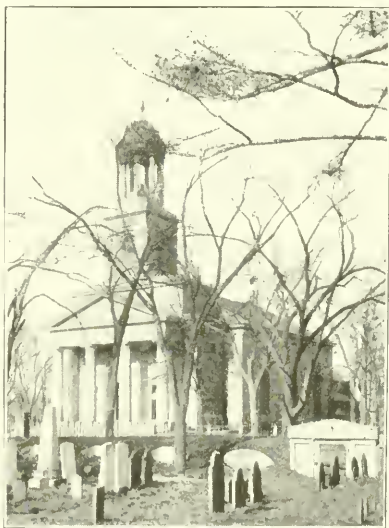
Charlesbank, between Cambridge Bridge and the Dam on Charles River, are well worth notice.

The Boston Park System, with its many miles of drives, bridle paths, and walks,

is but a small part of the public grounds in and around the city.

The Metropolitan Park System has its own commission and police. It contains some of the most interesting places in New England; has twelve miles of seashore, forty-five miles of river banks, and maintains more than one hundred miles of parkways and drives. The cost of purchase, improvements, and maintainance is met by the commonwealth and apportioned among the thirty-eight towns and cities that make up the district.

Blue Hills Reservation contains nearly 5,000 acres in five towns and cities—Milton, Braintree, Canton, Randolph, and Quincy. Great Blue Hill is the highest point of land on the Atlantic coast of the United States south of Maine. On its top is a meteorological observatory. A fine view of Boston harbor can be obtained from the hill, and many miles of walks and drives are laid out through the reservation. The reservation is reached at a cost of eleven cents by taking



Church of the Presidents, Quincy
Page 102

the elevated to Dudley St., surface cars from there to Mattapan, and then changing to cars of the Blue Hill line. Or, it is a direct drive from Franklin Park by way of Blue Hill Ave.

Charles River.

The Metropolitan Park Commission controls twenty-seven miles of river banks along the Charles within the limits of Boston,

Cambridge, Watertown, Newton, Waltham, Weston, and Wellesley. Drives are maintained beside the river in many places. The lower basin, protected from the tide by the Charles River Dam, furnishes an ideal place for boat and swimming races. Above Waltham, canoeing is the attraction. At Auburndale and Riverside are many boat houses where canoes can be rented at reasonable rates. On a pleasant holiday thousands of canoes are upon the water. The Metropolitan police keep the river well patrolled in order to promptly



Paul Revere House (1676)
North Square
 Page 34



Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Page 67

rescue any unfortunate enough to capsize. Riverside is reached by Boston & Albany trains, or by electric cars by way of Newton Boulevard.

Hemlock Gorge Reservation in Newton, Wellesley, and Needham covers one of the most beautiful parts of the river. Here Echo Bridge carries the water pipes of the Metropolitan system across a rocky gorge. It may be reached at Newton Upper Falls by cars of the Boston & Worcester line.

Middlesex Fells contains 1,900 acres lying within Malden, Medford, Melrose, Stoneham, and Winchester. It is easily reached by Spot Pond cars from Sullivan Sq. The country is very uneven, varied by hills, lakes and streams.

Revere Beach is the great excursion point for the crowds seeking sea breezes or a dip in the ocean. It is only a five cent fare by electric car from Scollay Sq., or by the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad from Rowe's Wharf. On a hot day the State Bath House accommodates many thousands with the use of bathing suits at moderate prices. It is not uncommon for 100,000 persons to visit the beach on Sunday or a holiday. Revere Beach may be reached over a continuous line of parkways from Broadway, Somerville.

Nantasket Beach is much like Revere, but owing to its greater distance from Boston the crowds are somewhat smaller. Boats of the Nantasket line leave Rowe's Wharf at frequent intervals, and the fare is fifty cents. It is also a pleasant automobile ride through Dorchester, Quincy, Weymouth, and Hingham. At Nantasket the amusement features are largely confined to Paragon Park. As at Revere, a state bath house assures bathing facilities at reasonable prices.

Other sections of the Metropolitan Park System are:

Stony Brook Reservation of 463 acres in the West Roxbury and Hyde Park sections of Boston. It has densely wooded hills and fine drives around Muddy Pond. It is connected with Arnold Arboretum by West



Echo Bridge—Newton Upper Falls
Hemlock Gorge Reservation

Roxbury Parkway, and may be reached by Dedham cars from Forest Hills.

Beaver Brook Reservation contains fifty-eight acres in Belmont and Waltham. Here are to be found the famous Waverly oaks. Waverly car from Harvard Sq.

Hart's Hill, thirty-three acres in Wakefield. Boston & Maine Railroad, or trolley from Sullivan Sq.

Mystic Valley Boulevard furnishes a delightful drive along the Mystic River and through Medford and Winchester.

Neponset River Reservation, through Dorchester, Milton, Hyde Park, Dedham, Westwood, and Canton.

King's Beach and Lynn Shore, along the shore of Lynn and Swampscott.

Winthrop Shore, with a broad boulevard from which an excellent view of the harbor may be secured.

Quincy Shore, a reservation of thirty-eight acres along Quincy Bay.

Furnace Brook Parkway, a drive of a little more than four miles which connects Quincy Shore with the Blue Hills Reservation.

LIBRARIES AND ART GALLERIES

Boston Public Library occupies a conspicuous position in Copley Sq. It is of the Italian Renaissance type and very



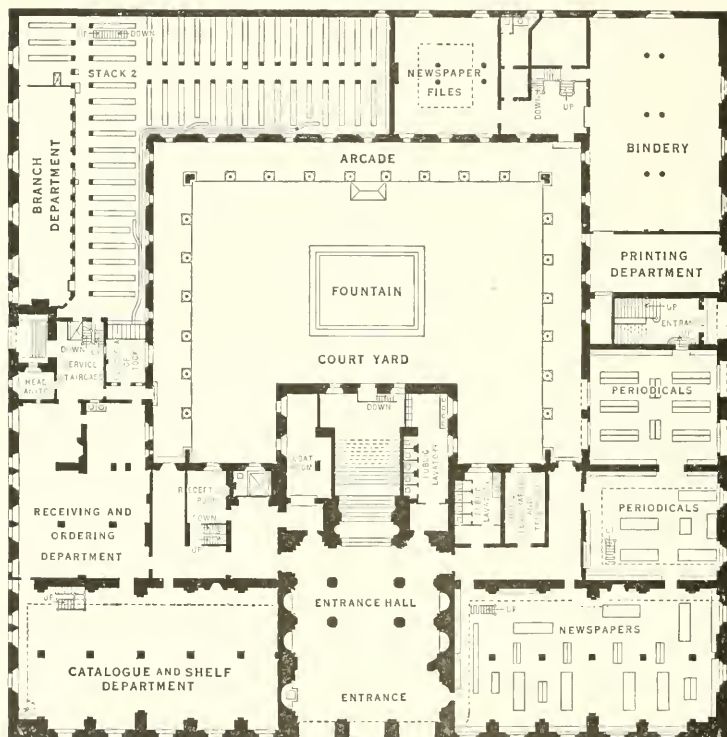
Public Library



Entrance to Public Library

satisfactory in design. The architects were McKim, Mead & White. The building is 225 feet long by 227 feet deep and surrounds a central court. On the Copley Sq. side is the inscription: "The Public Library of the City of Boston, Built by the People and Dedicated to the Advancement of Learning." The corner stone was laid in 1888, and the building was opened to the public in 1895. Its cost, including land, was \$2,500,000. The figures representing Science and Art in front of the building are from designs by Bela L. Pratt. The entrance doors of bronze show figures of Music, Poetry, Truth, Romance, Wisdom, and Knowledge, and are the work of Daniel Chester French. In the vestibule stands a bronze statue of Sir Henry Vane by Frederick Mac Monnies. On the first floor are to be found the periodical and newspaper rooms. The former contains all the current magazines, with files of back numbers; and the latter, through the generosity of William C. Todd, who gave \$50,000 for the purpose, contains more than 300 newspapers from all parts of the world.

Across the central court, at the rear of the building, is the patent room, with the best and most complete collection of publications relating to patents to be found outside of Washington. In this part of the building is also the Department of



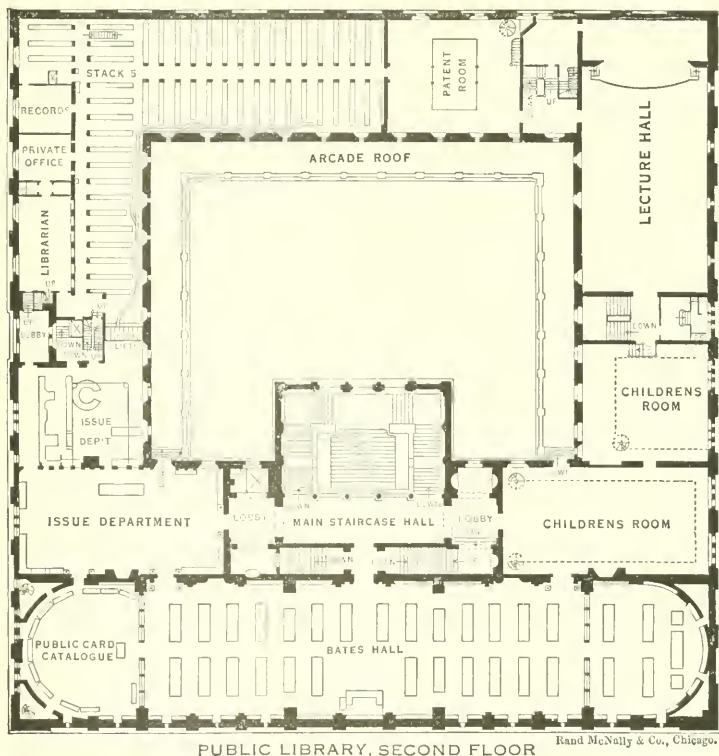
Rand McNally & Co., Chicago.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, GROUND FLOOR

Documents and Statistics, with a large and constantly growing collection of statistical publications and many rare manuscripts.

Adorning the central staircase are marble lions by Louis St. Gaudens, given by the Second and Twentieth Regiments, Massachusetts Volunteers, in memory of comrades who fell in the Civil War. The decorations on the walls above the stairways are by Puvis de Chavannes. The separate panels represent Chemistry, Physics, Philosophy, etc.

At the left of the stairs as we reach the second floor, are the children's rooms. Some ten thousand volumes are here on open shelves, so arranged that the children can make their own selections of books, and read them at large tables suited to their convenience. Special attendants instruct the children in the use of the library and help them in the choice of books. Copies of school books used in the city are kept in the chil-



PUBLIC LIBRARY, SECOND FLOOR

Rand McNally & Co., Chicago.

dren's reference rooms, and many pupils come here to study or write compositions.

Across the long corridor is the delivery room. Here are to be seen the well known mural paintings by Edwin A. Abbey, illustrating *The Quest of the Holy Grail*. Bates Hall occupies the full length of the Copley Sq. side. This is the main reading room of the library—218 feet long, forty feet wide, and fifty feet from floor to crown of arches. It is named in honor of Joshua Bates, a native of Massachusetts who became head of the banking firm of Barring Brothers of London. He gave \$50,000 in cash and an equivalent amount in books when the Boston Public Library was first established, in 1852. This was the first free circulating library supported by general taxation. A large collection of reference books is kept on open shelves in Bates Hall, where anyone can take them for use at the long tables. Here, too, will be brought, upon



Grand Stairway, Public Library
Page 54

filling out proper slips, any number of books for use in the room. These privileges are open to all, whether residents of Boston or not. This room is well filled at all times with men and women, young and old, hard at work with books around them.

On the upper floor are located the special libraries, Fine Arts Department, etc. Of the special libraries, the Brown Library contains more than 8,000 volumes relating to music; the Barton Collection of 14,000 volumes of Shakespearian works is unequalled in this country; the Tichnor Library includes nearly 7,000 Spanish works. In the Fine Arts Department there are excellent books relating to architecture, painting, sculpture, and the other fine arts, besides a very large collection of paintings, drawings, and photographs. The wall decorations in the hall of this floor are by John Singer Sargent, and when completed will represent "The Tri-

umph of Religion." The frieze at the north end presents the Hebrew Prophets and that at the south end "The Dogma of Religion." Other panels and lunettes have recently been added.



Entrance to Children's Room Public Library
Page 54

The library has a collection of a million volumes, and books are being added at the rate of about 30,000 a year. A system of branch and school libraries, with daily deliveries from the central building, makes the library available to all parts of the city. This gives an annual circulation of about 1,900,000, besides the very many thousand volumes used within the building.

Many lectures are given at the library during the year, and frequent exhibitions are held of photographs, paintings, engravings, and other works of interest. The library is open from 9 a.m.

(Sundays 12 m.) to 9 p.m., and during the winter months until 10 p.m. Librarian, Charles F. D. Belden.

Fenway Court, often called "Mrs. Jack Gardner's Palace," stands in the Fens between the Museum of Fine Arts and Simmons College. Its legal title is "The Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum of Art." The building is an Italian palace built by Mrs. John L. Gardner from materials brought from Venice. It contains many rare works of art and is open to the public on certain occasions.

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon St., was founded in 1807. Only stockholders and those to whom the proprietors grant admission cards are entitled to privileges, but strangers and those doing research work are always welcomed with courtesy. For many years the Athenaeum maintained an art gallery, but most of its valuable paintings are now deposited with the Museum of Fine Arts. Among these is Stuart's portrait of Washington. The library contains more than 250,000 volumes, many being exceedingly rare books. The library given to King's Chapel by William and Mary in 1698, and 700 volumes



Sir Henry Vane
Public Library
Page 53

of George Washington's private library, are valued possessions. The Athenaeum contains the finest collection of photographs and old prints of American houses to be found anywhere. It also has many thousand pamphlets and very good files of old newspapers.

The Athenaeum has been the workshop of many literary celebrities. Among the famous New England men who have been proprietors are Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, Oliver Wendell

Holmes, Francis Parkman, and William H. Prescott. William F. Poole, originator of Poole's Index, was at one time its librarian.

The building is of dignified design with a classic front of brown freestone. It is being fireproofed, and greatly enlarged by the addition of two stories and a sub-basement; but the work is being done in such a way that the present façade will not be changed. Librarian, Charles Knowles Bolton.

New England Historic Genealogical Society is located at 9 Ashburton Place (near the State House). In many respects this is the most important genealogical society in the country. Its library contains more than 150,000 books and pamphlets, making up the best known collection of works along genealogical lines. It is open to all, without charge, and is freely consulted by persons from many parts of the United States. The society publishes the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (established 1847), a magazine that prints vital statistics from old town records and very many other things of interest to the genealogist. Librarian, William P. Greenlaw.

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, until recently located in the Genealogical Society's building, has bought and now occupies the old Otis House, at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde Sts. This organization was formed "to preserve the finest of New England's old buildings, and to create, in connection with its office, a New England Museum for the care of smaller antiquities."

It has acquired several interesting old houses, and restored them to the condition of their early days. Besides this, it has stimulated other societies in preserving old buildings of interest. It frequently holds exhibits of such articles as miniatures, silhouettes, samplers, and colonial furniture. Secretary, William Sumner Appleton.

Massachusetts Historical Society is located on Boylston St. and Fenway (Ipswich St. Chestnut Hill car). It was founded in 1791 and is said to be the oldest historical society in the world. Its library contains more than 50,000 volumes relating to the early history of Massachusetts and New England. The society has many rare and very valuable letters, papers,



A Sargent Panel
Public Library
Page 56

and other documents. Among these are beautiful hand-made books that date back to the eleventh century. One of the society's most interesting relics is that of the crossed swords of Captain John Linzee of the British navy and Colonel William Prescott of the American Army. A touch of romance is given them from the fact that Prescott's grandson married Linzee's granddaughter. These swords formerly hung in Prescott's library, and they are mentioned in Thackeray's "Virginian." They are now mounted and hang over the door of the Dowse Library.

Massachusetts State Library, State House, has a large collection of volumes of statutes, legal documents, and works on political economy and sociology.

Social Law Library is in the Suffolk County Court House, Pemberton Sq. (near State House). It was founded in 1814 and contains more than 20,000 law books.

General Theological Library, 53 Mt. Vernon St. (near State House), has an excellent collection of books on theological, religious, and sociological subjects.

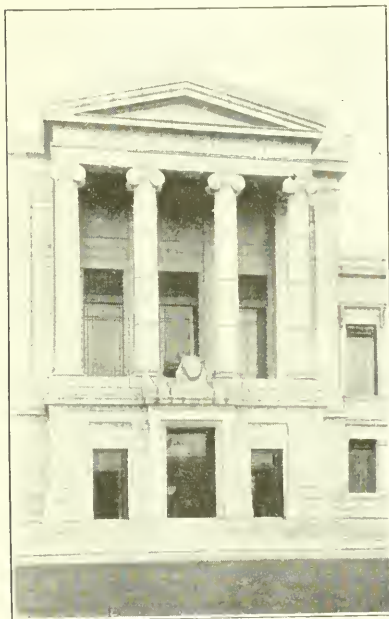
Congregational Library, 14 Beacon St., has more than 100,000 books and pamphlets on early New England religious history and literature, and on many other subjects.

Massachusetts Military Historical Association, Cadets' Armory, Columbus Ave. and Ferdinand St., has what is said to be the best military library in the country.

Boston Medical Library, 8 Fenway, contains more than 30,000 books and pamphlets and receives regularly more than 300 periodicals. It maintains a hall for meetings of the leading medical societies.



Emerson's Home, Concord



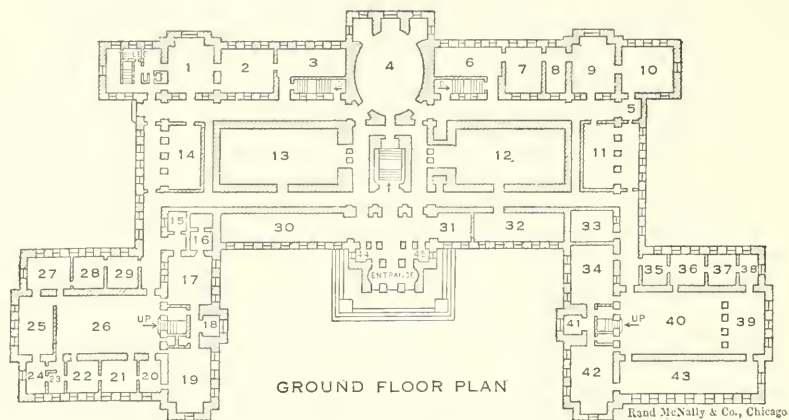
Museum of Fine Arts
Main Entrance

Museum of Fine Arts (Brookline Village car by Huntington Ave.) was founded in 1870 and opened in the building of the Boston Athenaeum. In 1876 new quarters in Copley Sq. were occupied, although the building was not completed until three years later. In 1890 the building was nearly doubled in size, but even this space was soon outgrown. The present site of twelve acres was secured in 1899, at a cost of \$1,200,000, including later improvements. Several years were spent in study of museums and art galleries in this country and abroad, as well as in special study of lighting effects, before the form of the new building was decided upon. As then completed, it was opened to the public in 1909,

provision being made for additions as required. The original part was no more than finished when a gift by Mrs. Robert D. Evans made possible the building of the new Fenway front.

The building is of Maine granite, and when completed will occupy a quadrangle 486 by 630 feet. It may be described as a group of museums under one roof, as each department is a museum complete within itself and may be visited without going through any other department; yet all are so arranged and related that they may be visited in proper sequence. The space in each is devoted to collections compactly arranged and to rooms for study. The design of each is determined by the light needed.

The Museum of Fine Arts ranks among the most important art museums of the world. As a whole it is excelled in this country only by the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and in some departments it has no superior. The Japanese art collection is the largest and richest to be found outside Japan.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Rand McNally & Co., Chicago

Museum of Fine Arts

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 Superintendent | 22 Class Room |
| 2 Supplies | 23 Assistant in Japanese Art |
| 3 Registrar | 24 Curator of Western Art |
| 4 Lecture Hall | 25 Textile Store and Study |
| 5 Curator | 26 Japanese Garden |
| 6 Print Room | 27 Textile Exhibition |
| 7 Print Room | 28 Lawrence Room |
| 8 Print Room | 29 Brengarten Room |
| 9 Visitors Room | 30 Morse Collection |
| 10 Print Workroom | 31 Catalogues and Photographs |
| 11 Print Stack | 32 Casts |
| 12 Court of Casts from Greek and Roman Sculpture | 33 Egyptian Store |
| 13 Court of Casts from Renaissance Sculpture | 34 Class Room |
| 14 Unpacking and Registry | 35 Curator of Egyptian Art |
| 15 Coats | 36 Classical Library |
| 16 Strong Room | 37 Curator of Classical Art |
| 17 Clerks | 38 Classical Store |
| 18 Directors Office | 39 Terra Cottas |
| 19 Trustees | 40 Classical Court |
| 20 Secretary | 41 Keeper of Japanese Pottery |
| 21 Clerks | 42 Greek Vases |
| | 43 Greek Vases |

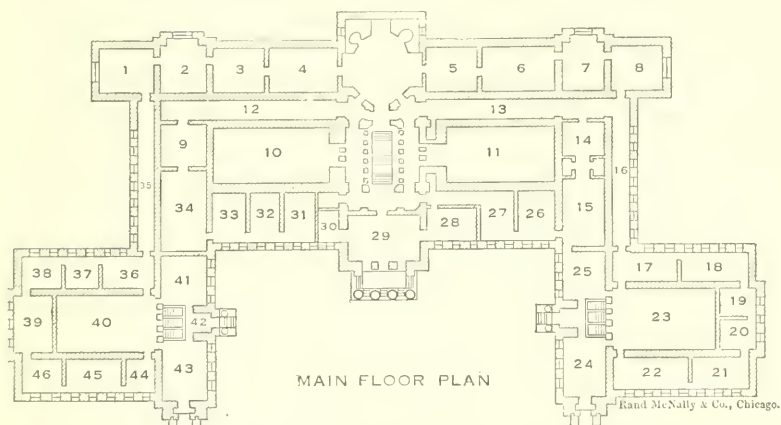
The art galleries contain some of the best American productions and a rare collection of "old masters."

On the lawn in front of the Museum stands Cyrus Dallin's beautiful bronze statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit."

On Sunday afternoons there are lectures in the galleries of the museum, upon subjects pertaining to the exhibits—either to seated audiences or by speakers who accompany visitors in circuits through the galleries. On other days, officers of the museum act as docents so far as other work will permit, each

within the limit of his own department. This work is arranged as follows: Monday, prints; Tuesday, classical art; Wednesday, Chinese and Japanese art; Thursday, Egyptian art; Friday, Western art; Saturday morning, pictures. Although this service is free, except for the general admission fee, application should be made by letter to the supervisor of education.

Visitors desiring to see all the departments at one visit are invited to make use of the Guide to the chief exhibits (price



Museum of Fine Arts

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Modern American Paintings | 23 Classical Court—Upper part |
| 2 French Paintings | 24 Græco—Roman |
| 3 English Paintings | 25 Egypt—Late |
| 4 Early American Paintings | 26 Egypt—Small Objects |
| 5 Old Masters | 27 Way Collection |
| 6 Old Masters | 28 Library—Photographs |
| 7 Primitives | 29 Library |
| 8 Primitives | 30 Librarian |
| 9 Nearer Orient | 31 Eighteenth Century |
| 10 Court Casts from Renaissance | 32 Seventeenth Century |
| Sculpture—Upper part | 33 Renaissance |
| 11 Court of Casts from Greek | 34 Tapestries |
| and Roman Sculpture— | 35 Japanese Corridor |
| Upper part | 36 Sculpture |
| 12 Exhibition Corridor | 37 Metals |
| 13 Exhibition Corridor | 38 Kakemono |
| 14 Egypt—Early | 39 Screens |
| 15 Egypt—Middle | 40 Japanese Garden—Upper part |
| 16 Classical Corridor | 41 Japanese Print Library |
| 17 Archaic | 42 Curator of Japanese art |
| 18 Fifth Century | 43 Japanese Exhibition Store |
| 19 Marbles | 44 Prints |
| 20 Marbles | 45 Porcelains |
| 21 Fourth Century | 46 Lacquers |
| 22 Hellenistic | |



Appeal to the Great Spirit
Museum of Fine Arts
 Page 62

erected soon after the Back Bay was filled in. It contains an excellent collection of stuffed animals and skeletons of extinct fauna. It also has many botanical specimens and a large collection of shells. On the third floor is the splendid Lafresnaye collection of birds and eggs. Its library of more than 30,000 volumes is much consulted by students. Admission, free Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sunday afternoons; other days twenty-five cents.

EDUCATIONAL

Boston retains her reputation as a center of learning with no fewer than nine colleges and universities in her immediate vicinity.

five cents). The museum has an excellent library of works on art, and maintains a school of drawing and painting.

The institution has been supported entirely by the generosity of its friends, with no appropriation from city or state. Admission is free to the public on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays (except Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, when it is closed). On other days a fee of twenty-five cents is charged. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays 12 m. to 6 p.m.

Natural History Museum is at the corner of Boylston and Berkeley Sts. The building was



Entrance Hall Museum
of Fine Arts
 Page 61

There are, besides, many professional, preparatory, industrial, and special schools within the city.

The public school system includes, besides the elementary schools, Industrial School for Boys, Trade School for Girls, fifteen high schools (including High School of Commerce, High School of Practical Arts, and Mechanic Arts High School), and a normal school. Of the elementary schools, the Horace Mann School for the Deaf is of special



Old South Meetinghouse
Washington & Milk Streets
Page 84



Faneuil Hall Market
Page 32



Christian Science Church
Falmouth Street
Page 87

interest. The Public Latin School is the oldest school in the United States of continuous existence. It was established in 1635—one year before Harvard College was founded.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, is on Boylston St., at the corner of Exeter. It is a co-educational institution. The School of Theology is on Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill; Law School, Ashburton Place; School of Medicine, East Concord St. President, Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin.

Simmons College, for women, is in the Fenway. It was founded in 1899 through a provision in the will of John Simmons. It gives courses in science, household economics, library and secretarial work. President, Dr. Henry Lefavor; Dean, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is recognized as the leading technical school of this country. Chartered in 1861, it soon outgrew its original buildings on Boylston Street, and additional space was found on Trinity Place. Recently a

tract of fifty acres was secured across the river in Cambridge, bordering on the Charles River Basin, with a frontage of fifteen hundred feet on the Esplanade and running back an equal distance on Massachusetts Avenue. Nearly seven and one-half million dollars have been spent on the new plant, and the plans call for nearly three million dollars more. The buildings are grouped so as to form a structural unit, with the library and administration building as the dominating feature. Some idea of the size of the plant may be had from the statement that the library and administration building—shown at the right of the picture (page 50)—stands more than four hundred feet back from the street on which the nearer wings front.

No school of its kind compares with the Institute in equipment. Its laboratories and workshops have the best that modern science and mechanics afford. One pump in the hydraulic laboratory has a capacity of 22,000 gallons per minute—more water than all the fire engines of Cambridge could use.

Half the acreage of the new site is devoted to dormitories and to social and recreative uses. The Walker Memorial is the all-Technology clubhouse, with lounging rooms, a large dining hall, and rooms for more than thirty student societies and activities. In architecture it follows the simple, classic style of the other buildings, yet it has a distinct character of its own. Near the Walker Memorial is the president's house, with the dormitories grouped around it. Back of the dormitories is the athletic field. The president of M. I. T. is Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin.

Northeastern College of Boston Young Men's Christian Association, comprising the schools of Liberal Arts, Law, Commerce and Finance, Engineering, and Co-operative Engineering, together with its affiliated schools has an enrollment of four thousand students, making it numerically the second institution of learning in New England. With the exception of the Huntington School for boys and the Co-operative Engineering School the sessions are all held during the evening. The School of Law and the School of Commerce and Finance grant degrees and the preparatory school certifies students to all the certificate-receiving colleges. President, Frank Palmer Speare.

Radcliffe College, for women, is closely affiliated with Harvard. In 1879 the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," more generally known as "Harvard Annex," was organized to give women a share in the educational advantages of Harvard. A few years later Fay House (where "Fair Harvard" was written) was secured for the new institution. In 1894 the society was incorporated as Radcliffe College.

The courses of instruction provided in Radcliffe are for the most part identical with courses in Harvard and given by the same instructors. The president and fellows of Harvard College constitute the Board of Visitors of Radcliffe. Diplomas are countersigned by the president of Harvard, and the seal of Harvard University is affixed to them. The college now occupies eleven buildings. President, Dr. LeBaron Russell Briggs.

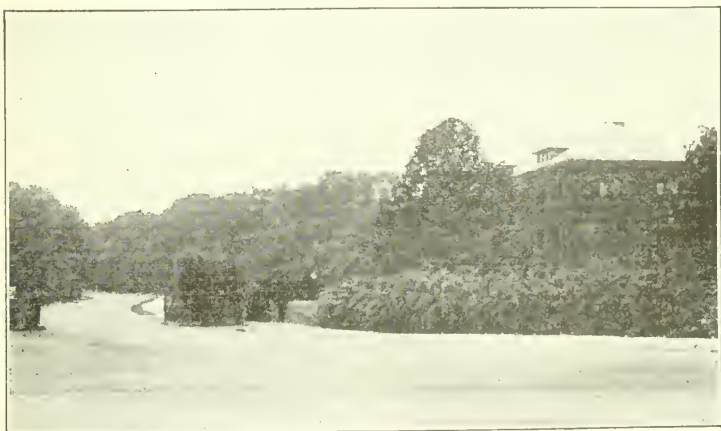
Tufts College, for men, and the affiliated

Jackson College, for women, stand on College Hill in Medford. They are reached from Boston by Boston & Maine Railroad to Tufts College station, or by Medford Hillside cars from Sullivan Sq. Besides classical and scientific courses, Tufts has schools of engineering, theology, medicine, and dentistry. (The last two named are on Huntington Ave., Boston, corner of Rogers Ave.)

Barnum Museum of Natural History was built and endowed by the famous showman. Among the interesting exhibits is the skeleton of the great elephant Jumbo.

Boston College (conducted by the Jesuit Fathers) has recently occupied new buildings overlooking Chestnut Hill Reservoir. They are situated in Newton, just beyond the Boston line, and are reached by Newton Boulevard cars.

Wellesley College, for women, is beautifully located in grounds of several hundred acres on the shore of Lake Waban in Wellesley. While fifteen miles out of the city, it is but a



Entrance to Arnold Arboretum

half-hour's ride by the Boston & Albany Railroad and is usually grouped with the Boston colleges. It is one of the largest colleges for women only, having about 1,400 students. President, Miss Ellen Fitz Pendelton.

Among the many preparatory, trade, and special schools of Boston may be mentioned:

Roxbury Latin School, founded in 1645, and one of the best known preparatory schools.

New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St. This was founded by Dr. Eben Tourjee. It is well known throughout this country and abroad.

Emerson College of Oratory, 30 Huntington Ave. Students come from all parts of the United States.

School of Drawing and Painting at the Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Ave.

Massachusetts Normal Art School, Exeter and Newbury Sts. This is one of the state

normal schools, and prepares teachers of drawing and painting.

School for Social Workers, maintained by Harvard and Simmons colleges, 18 Somerset St. (Beacon Hill).



Massachusetts Hall
Harvard University
Page 72



John Harvard
Harvard University
Page 73

Franklin Union, 41 Berkeley St., was made possible by the gift of £1,000 by Benjamin Franklin. Franklin's will stipulated that the amount should be allowed to increase for one hundred years. The fund was so well managed that when the exact

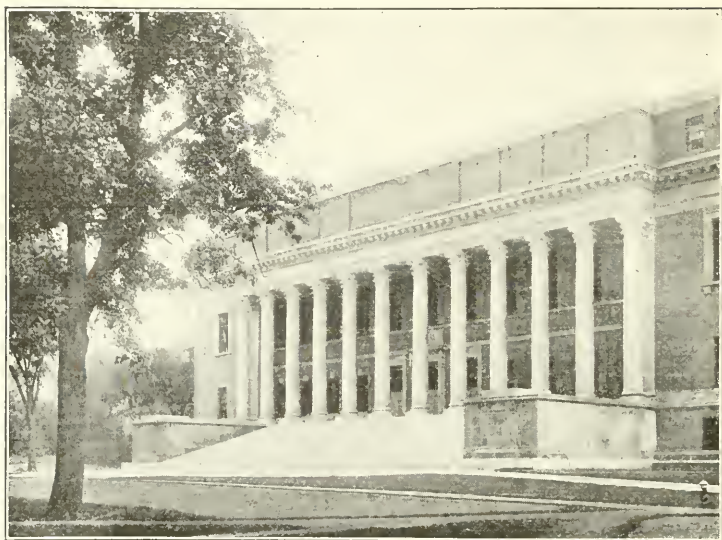
form in which it was to be used was decided upon, 108 years after Franklin's death, it amounted to \$405,000. The Union maintains classes in civil engineering, electrical engineering, steam engineering, automobile engineering, machine drawing, and other mechanical arts and sciences, for employed men only. About 1,550 men are attending courses.

Wentworth Institute, on Huntington Ave. opposite the Museum of Fine Arts, was founded by Arioeh Wentworth. It was opened in 1911. It offers day and evening courses in machine work, pattern making, foundry practice, carpentry, electrical work, and various other trade occupations, at very small tuition charge. Its aim is to increase the average standard of skill and intelligence in the trades for which it gives courses. Open to boys over sixteen years old and men who satisfy the principal that they are fitted by natural ability, practical experience, or previous school training to succeed in the kind of work they wish to undertake.

Lowell Institute, founded 1839, offers eleven courses and gives free public lectures. These lectures are given in the Rogers Building of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Huntington Ave.



Memorial Hall
Harvard University
Page 72



Widener Memorial Library
Harvard University

Harvard University belongs almost as much to Boston as to Cambridge, for the Medical School, the big athletic field and Stadium, the Arnold Arboretum and Bussey Institution are within the limits of Boston. Harvard was founded in 1636, and is the oldest college in the United States. The "Yard" at Harvard Sq., Cambridge, contains the older buildings, but the university long since outgrew the yard, and even Cambridge. The oldest of the Harvard buildings is Massachusetts Hall, a gift from the province in 1720. The newest is the Widener Memorial Library. This was the gift of Mrs. George D. Widener as a memorial to her son, Harry Elkins Widener, who was lost on the "Titanic," and who willed to Harvard his own library of 2,500 volumes, many of them of the greatest rarity. The new building is 200 by 250 feet and has capacity for 2,000,000 volumes.

At the Harvard Sq. corner of the Yard stands the old Wadsworth House. It was built in 1726 by the college and colony jointly as a residence for the presidents of the college, and it was so used for more than a century. It became Washington's headquarters when he first took command of the army.

Memorial Hall, with a dining room seating more than 1,000, and Sanders Theater, having a capacity of 1,500; Peabody

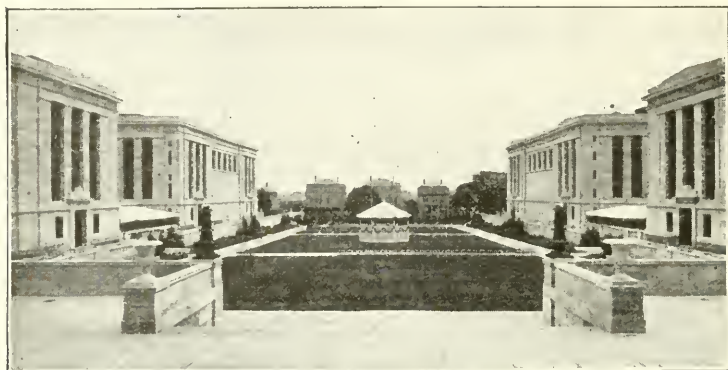
Museum of Archeology; the Ware collection of glass flowers in University Museum; the Germanic Museum; Fogg Art Museum; Agassiz Museum; and the Botanical Museum, are interesting places to visit. The statue of John Harvard in the "Delta" near Memorial is the work of Daniel Chester French.

Harvard Yard is surrounded by a fence in which are many beautiful gateways. With the exception of the Johnston, Meyer, Class of 1890, and McKean gates, the fence and gates were given by alumni classes. The Johnston gate, at the main entrance to the yard, was the first built (1890) and is one of the most beautiful. It was the gift of Samuel Johnston of Chicago, and was designed by Charles Follen McKim. A tablet in the right wall gives the following passage from a pamphlet printed in London in 1643:

AFTER GOD HAD CARRIED US SAFE TO NEW ENGLAND
AND WEE HAD BUILDED OUR HOUSES
PROVIDED NECESSARIES FOR OUR LIVELIHOOD
REARED CONVENIENT PLACES FOR GOD'S WORSHIP
AND SETLED THE CIVILL GOVERNMENT
ONE OF THE NEXT THINGS WE LONGED FOR
AND LOOKED AFTER WAS TO ADVANCE LEARNING
AND PERPETUATE IT TO POSTERITY
DREADING TO LEAVE AN ILLITERATE MINISTRY
TO THE CHURCHES WHEN OUR PRESENT MINISTERS
SHALL LIE IN DUST
NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST FRUITS



Johnston Gate, Main Entrance
Harvard University



Harvard Medical School

A tablet on the left wall bears this inscription:

BY THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY
 28 OCTOBER 1636 AGREED TO GIVE 400£
 TOWARDS A SCHOALE OR COLLEDGE WHEAROF 200£
 TO BEE PAID THE NEXT YEARE & 200£
 WHEN THE WORKE IS FINISHED & THE NEXT COURT
 TO APPOINT WHEARE & WT BUILDING
 15 NOVEMBER 1637 THE COLLEDGE IS ORDERED
 TO BEE AT NEWETOWNE
 2 MAY 1638 IT IS ORDERED THAT NEWETOWNE
 SHALL HENCEFORWARD BE CALLED CAMBRIDGE
 13 MARCH 1638-9 IT IS ORDERED THAT THE
 COLLEDGE
 AGREED UPON FORMERLY TO BEE BUILT AT
 CAMBRIDGE
 SHALBEE CALLED HARVARD COLLEDGE

The new Larz Anderson bridge gives access from Harvard Sq. to Soldiers Field with its stadium seating some 40,000.

Harvard Medical School stands just beyond the Fens in Boston, between Huntington, Longwood, and Brookline Aves., and the beautiful marble buildings are among the best equipped in the world. The Museum of Comparative Anatomy is especially interesting.

Perkins Institution for The Blind now has commodious buildings in Watertown on the bank of the Charles River. It is reached by electric cars of the North Beacon St. line from Park St. Music and various branches of literature are taught as well as useful handicrafts. The institution has a library

of many thousand volumes printed for the blind, and these books are loaned all over the country. Visitors are welcome except on Sunday.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Ave.—A social club for men.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 1050 Tremont Building.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset St.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury St.—Holds frequent exhibits of paintings and other works of art.

Boston Athletic Association, Exeter St.—One of the leading athletic associations for men in the country. Well equipped building with gymnasium and other accommodations.

Boston City Club, corner Somerset St. and Ashburton Place. The membership is 4,500 with a waiting list of 1,300. It is a social and civic force. It holds weekly meetings, with talks by authorities on timely topics. It is a public forum on subjects pertaining to city, state and nation.

Boston Lodge of Elks, 12 Somerset St.

Boston Young Men's Christian Association occupies its new million-dollar building on Huntington Ave. It has the finest Association building in the country, with gymnasium, swimming pool, library, games and dormitories; lectures, religious services, entertainments, choral club, and educational department. Recommends rooming and boarding places.



Anderson Bridge & Harvard Stadium
Page 74

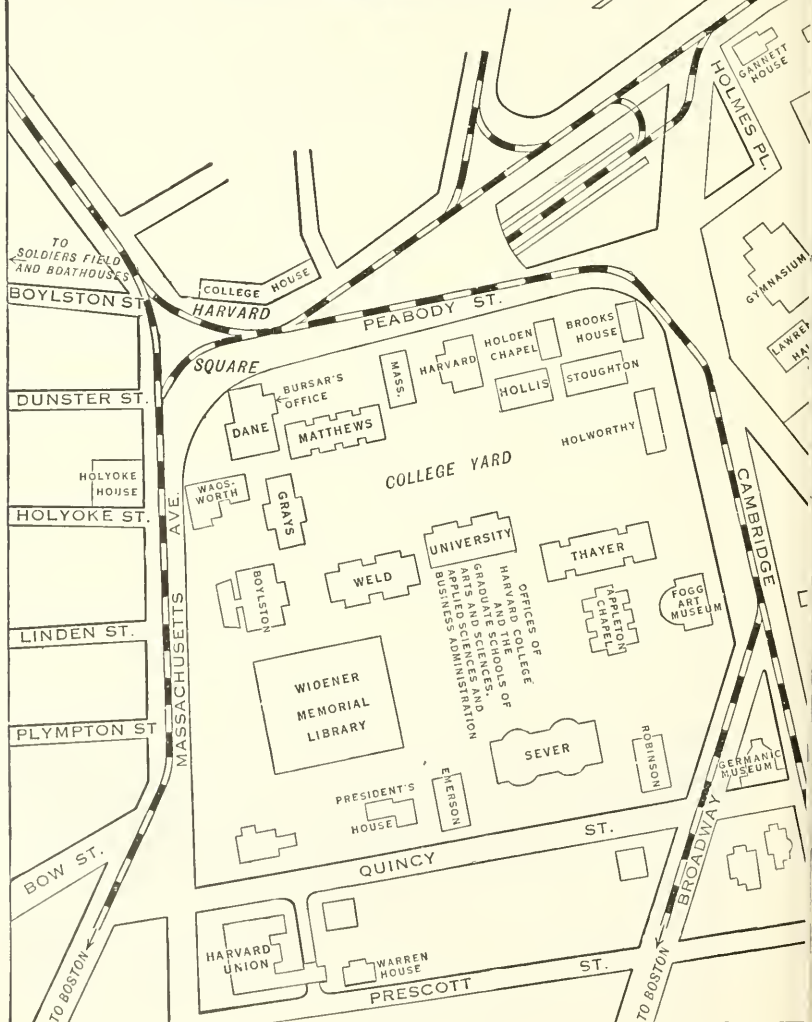
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

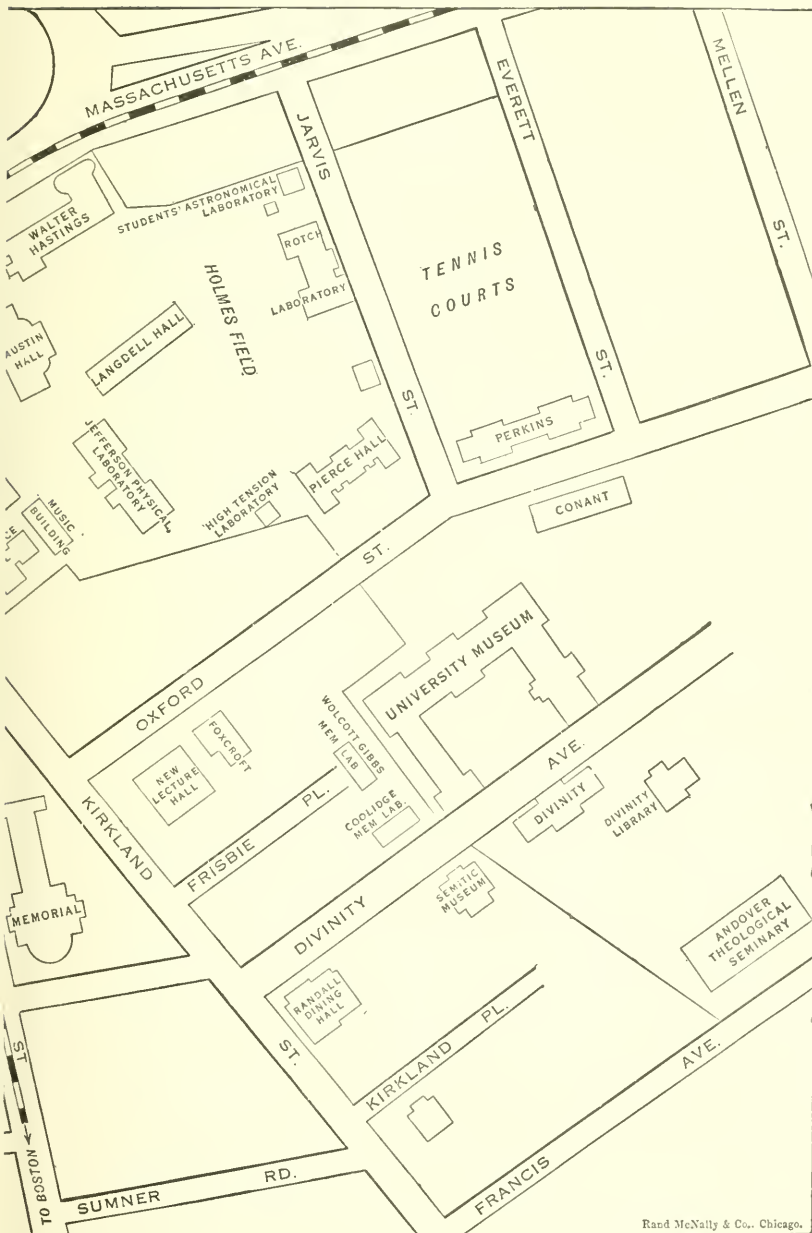
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

Scale of Feet

NORTH





Boston Young Women's Christian Association, Berkeley and Appleton Sts.—Rooms, board, room registry, employment bureau, gymnasium, evening classes, social activities.

Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston St. Maintains a well equipped gymnasium, library and reading room, evening institute, employment bureau, room registry, and gives entertainments.

Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin St.

Chilton Club, 152 Commonwealth Ave.—A social club for women.

Elysium Club, 218 Huntington Ave.—Leading Hebrew merchants, bankers, and other business men.

Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Ave.

Exchange Club, 118 Milk St.

First Corps of Cadets.—Organized 1741. Armory, Columbus Ave. and Ferdinand St.

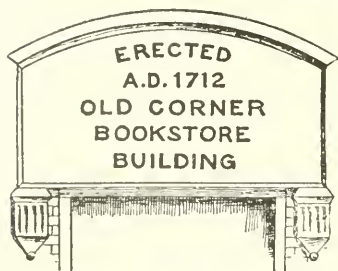
Harvard Club of Boston, 374 Commonwealth Ave.

Longwood Cricket Club, Longwood (Chestnut Hill car or Boston & Albany Railroad).

Masonic Temple, Tremont and Boylston Sts., is headquarters for the Masonic societies of the city.



Clough House
Vernon Place (1695)
Page 34



School near Washington Street
Page 35

Mayflower Club, 6 Park St.—A social club for women.

New England Women's Club, 585 Boylston St.

People's Choral Union.—Mixed chorus of 400 voices.

Puritan Club, merged with Boston Art Club.

Odd Fellows Building, 515 Tremont St., is headquarters for various lodges of the order.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury St.

—A social club for professional men.

Somerset Club,
42 Beacon St.

—A social club for men.

Tavern Club, 4
Boylston
Place.—A lunch and dining club for men.

Technology Club, 83
Newbury St.



Memorial to Civil War Nurses
State House
Page 81

Tennis and Racquet Club, 939 Boylston St.—Building well equipped for indoor athletics.

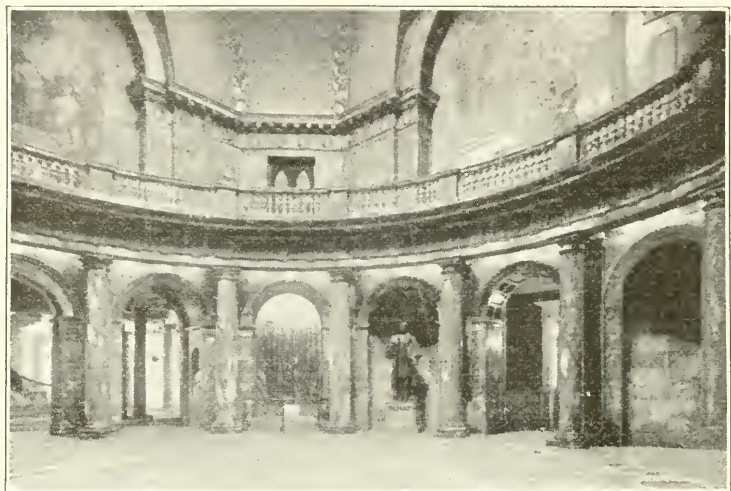
Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy St.—Saturday luncheons from September to June, with discussion of vital questions of public welfare.

Union Boat Club, foot of Chestnut St. on the Esplanade.

Union Club, 8 Park St.—A social club for men.



State House
Page 80



Memorial Hall
State House

University Club, 270 Beacon St.—A men's social club for college graduates.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon St.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

State House, Beacon St. opposite the Common at the head of Park St. This is a conspicuous object of interest, especially at night, when its dome is illuminated by many hundred incandescent lights. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1705, by Governor Samuel Adams assisted by Paul Revere as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The front was designed by Charles Bulfinch, the first great American architect. The extension carrying the building back to Derne St. was erected during the years 1889 to 1895. New wings have recently been added. Within the State House some of the more important things to see are Doric Hall, with its statues, portraits, and relics; Memorial Hall, containing a bronze statue of Major General William Francis Bartlett, and a most inspiring display of tattered battle flags carried by Massachusetts volunteers during the Civil War; Grand Staircase Hall, with its beautiful marble stairs, and mural paintings by Robert Reid; Representatives' Hall and the historic codfish; the Council Chamber, of the original Bulfinch design; the Senate Chamber,

also by Bulfinch, with many busts; the Governor's Rooms, and the portraits there; the State Library, containing the historic Bradford Manuscript,—“History of Plimoth Plantation.” In Grand Staircase Hall there is the excellent statue by Bela L. Pratt, representing in bronze an army nurse supporting a wounded soldier. The statue stands upon a marble base which bears this inscription:

TO THE ARMY NURSES
FROM 1861 TO 1865
ANGELS OF MERCY AND LIFE
AMID SCENES OF CONFLICT AND DEATH
A TRIBUTE OF HONOR AND GRATITUDE
FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT
DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS

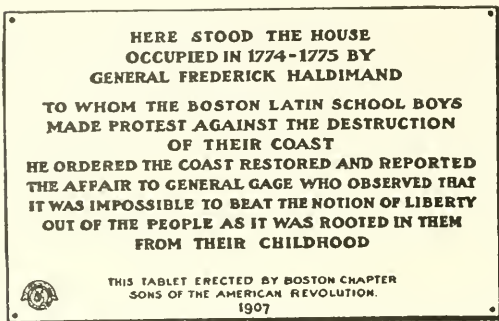
1914

Until 1811, Beacon Hill rose back of the State House in a cone shaped mound higher than the building itself. On the highest point the Beacon was erected in 1634, to warn the country around of approaching danger. This was pulled down by the British, during the seige and a fort built in its place, but in 1790, a brick and stone monument, designed by Bulfinch, replaced it. This latter was destroyed when the hill was cut down, but the tablets were preserved and are built into the present monument, which stands near the place of the original beacon, only lowered about seventy feet.

Within the State House grounds are several statues. On the right of the main entrance, Daniel Webster (by Hiram Powers, 1859); on the left, Horace Mann (by Emma Stebbins, 1865), a gift from school children and teachers. At the right of the State House is the equestrian statue of Major General Joseph Hooker, erected in 1903. The figure of General Hooker is by Daniel Chester French, the horse by Edward C. Potter. Statues of Major General Charles Devens (by Olin L. Warner, 1898) and of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks (by Henry H. Kitson, 1908) stand near the entrance from Ashburton Place.



Major General
Wm. Francis Bartlett
State House
Page 80



School Street on fence in front of City Hall

branch of the Public Library.

Sulfolk County Court House faces Pemberton Sq., off Scollay Sq. It may also be reached by walking through Ashburton Place, from the State House to Somerset St.

Police Headquarters, Pemberton Sq. The police commissioner is appointed by the governor.

City Hall stands on School St. At the left of the entrance is the first portrait statue set up in Boston. It is of Benjamin Franklin (by Richard Greenough) and was erected in 1856. On the opposite side of the walk is the statue to the elder Josiah Quincy (by Thomas Ball, 1879). In the rear, on Court St. and Court Sq., is the new Annex, an office building designed to care for most of the city departments of a business nature.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

State St. is looked upon as the financial center of Boston, although many large banks and other financial institutions are located on Court, Devonshire, Water, Milk, and other streets of the vicinity.

Boston Stock Exchange, Exchange Building, 53 State St.

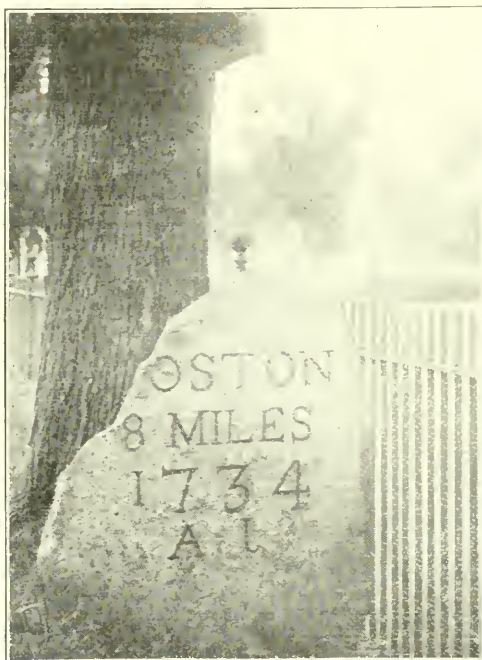
Boston Curb Exchange, 5 Doane St.



Roger Williams ("Old Witch") House, Salem

Chamber of Commerce Building, with its circular front, stands on India St., corner of Milk. It is near the Post Office and Custom House. The Chamber of Commerce has a very important part in the business and civic affairs of the city.

Department Stores and other retail establishments are largely on Washington St., between Milk and Essex Sts., on streets leading off of Washington—Summer, Winter, Temple Place, West—on Tremont, and on Boylston St.



Old Milestone—Harvard Square
Cambridge
Page 95

The Automobile Trade is fast going out Commonwealth Ave. beyond the Fens.

Wool. The greatest wool market of the world. The chief location of the business is around Summer St. opposite South Station and in neighboring parts of the city.

Shoe and Leather, in which also Boston leads the world, is on Essex, Lincoln, South, and other streets near by.

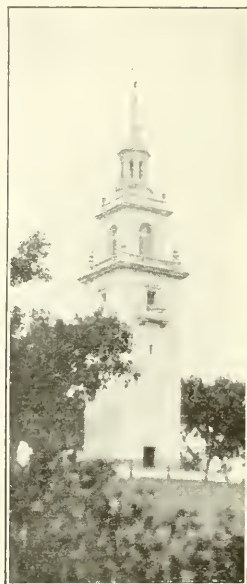
Textiles. As a textile center Boston is also the chief point of the world, and it leads in the manufacture of chocolates.

Fishing Port. Boston has now outstripped Grimsby, England. The wharf was for many years the headquarters of the trade, but now the business has been relocated at the new \$1,000,000 Fish Pier, near Commonwealth Dock in South Boston. There it has for the handling of fish the best equipped dock and the most complete plant in the world.

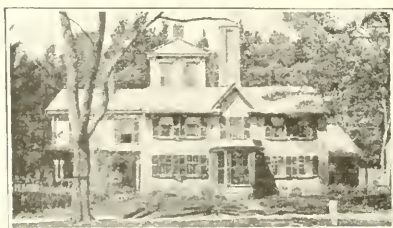
PROMINENT CHURCHES

Christ Church, "The Old North" of Longfellow's poem, is the chief point of interest in the Salem St. of to-day. This is the oldest church building in Boston (1723), and it was the second Episcopal church to be established in the town. From the steeple of this building were hung the signal lanterns, as arranged by Paul Revere, that friends on the Charlestown side might be informed of the movements of the British in case Revere was prevented from crossing. The church contains the first peal of bells known in this country. They were brought from England, where they were cast in 1744, and are of remarkably good tone. Paul Revere as a young man was one of a guild of eight bell ringers.

George Washington (a bust) declared by Lafayette to be "more like him than any other portrait", stands in the window by which Newman is supposed to have left the church after hanging the lanterns. This is said to be the first public memorial erected to Washington. The ancient communion service, part of which was presented by King George II, is now kept at the Museum of Fine Arts, but it is brought to the church on special occasions. The church has recently been restored, as far as possible, to the condition of its earliest days. Admission is free, and a climb to the belfry is granted those who buy a church booklet.



Evacuation Monument
Dorchester Heights
South Boston
Page 7

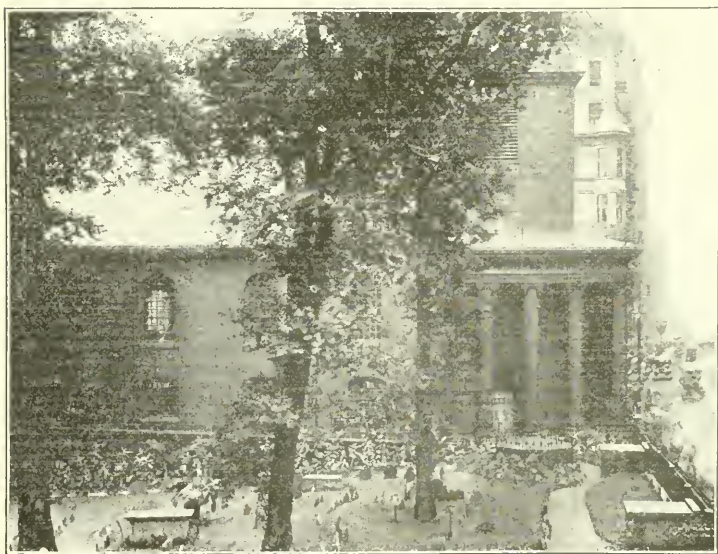


Hawthorne's "Wayside"—Concord
Page 105

Old South Meeting-house stands on the corner of Washington and Milk Sts. It is the second oldest Church building in the city. Governor John Winthrop had his home on the ground on which it stands and here he died in 1649. The Old South Society worshiped here from 1670 when its first

house was built, to 1875, when it moved to its new place of worship on Boylston St. In the first meetinghouse Benjamin Franklin was baptized, Jan. 17, 1706. In 1729 the present brick structure took the place of the first meetinghouse. Here, during pre-revolutionary days, were held meetings that were too large for Faneuil Hall. During the siege at Boston, the British used the church as a riding school, after burning the pulpit and the pews for firewood. The Old South Association now has the building under its care. The small fee asked for viewing the loan collection of Revolutionary relics, colonial furniture, and portraits is used for maintenance.

King's Chapel is at the corner of School and Tremont Sts. Here in 1688 was established the first Episcopal church of the town. Opposition to it was so great that Governor Andros had to appropriate a part of the old burying ground in order to find a location for it. The present building was erected in 1754. Governor Shirley and Sir "Harry" Frankland were among the contributors, and it was the place of worship for the aristocracy—the court circle—of the town. The rector, being of the "King's party," fled to Halifax with many of his parishioners at the time of the evacuation, and took with him the



King's Chapel
School and Tremont Streets

books, plate, and vestments of the church. Most of these properties have since been restored. From the days of James Freeman, at the close of the eighteenth century, the church has been Unitarian.

First Baptist, corner Commonwealth Ave. and Clarendon St. The first building of this society was erected in 1679 on the border of the Mill Pond. There was at that time so much prejudice against the sect that the meetinghouse was closed and its doors nailed up

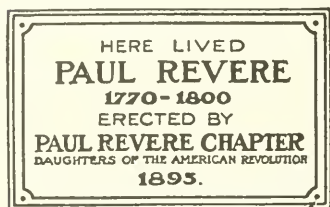
by order of the court. The present structure, with its large, square tower rising 170 feet, is a prominent object in Commonwealth Ave. The groups at the sides (representing the four Christian eras: Baptism, Communion, Marriage and Death) and the statues on the corners (typifying the Angels of the Judgment) were cut by Italian sculptors from designs by Bartholdi.

Clarendon St. (Columbus Ave. and Clarendon St.) was made prominent in the denomination through the pastorate of Rev. George A. Gordon.

Tremont Temple. Tremont St. near School. One of the largest Baptist churches in America. The present building is the fourth Tremont Temple, the others having been destroyed



Tremont Temple
82 Tremont Street



19 and 21 North Square

by fire. It is of the office building style, the street floor containing several stores and the upper floors being rented for business purposes. The main auditorium, seating about 2,500, is in demand for conventions, concerts, and public meetings. The building also contains several smaller halls.

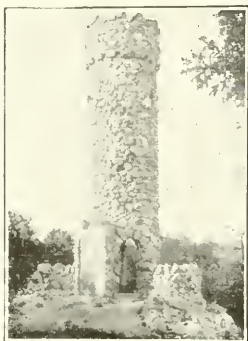
Christian Science: First Church of Christ, Scientist. This is called "The Mother Church." It has a seating capacity of about 5,000. It stands on Falmouth St. with beautiful grounds in front extending to Huntington Ave.

Congregational. (New) Old South, Copley Sq. The beautiful Italian Gothic tower of this building rises nearly two hundred and fifty feet and is an object of interest from a long distance. The building itself is charming in design, both in exterior and interior. A tablet in the arcade on the Boylston St. side tells in a few words the history of the society.

1669
 OLD SOUTH CHURCH
 PRESERVED AND BLESSED
 OF GOD FOR MORE THAN TWO
 HUNDRED YEARS
 WHILE WORSHIPING ON ITS ORIGINAL SITE
 CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND
 MILK STREETS WHENCE IT WAS
 REMOVED TO THIS BUILDING IN
 1875 AMID CONSTANT PROOFS OF
 HIS GUIDANCE AND LOVING FAVOR
 QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET



Forsyth Dental Infirmary
 Fenway & Hemenway Street
 Page 93



Norumbega Tower
Weston
Page 99

Park St. dates from 1808. It has a beautiful spire designed by Peter Banner, an English architect, that is a conspicuous object of interest from the common.

Central. Newbury and Berkeley Sts. Built of Roxbury "pudding stone," and is one of the beautiful churches of the city. It has very fine stained glass windows.

Mt. Vernon. Massachusetts Ave. and Beacon St. Formerly occupied the substantial stone building on Mt. Vernon St. now used by Boston University School of Law.

Trinity, Copley Sq. As an organization has existed since 1728. The present building was erected in 1872, after fire had destroyed its predecessor on Summer St. It is of French Romanesque style, and is one of the most imposing church buildings in the city. The beautiful mural decorations are by John LaFarge. Philips Brooks was rector of Trinity for twenty-two years before he was made Bishop of Massachusetts. His statue by St. Gaudens adorns the lawn.

St. Paul's, (on Tremont St. opposite the Common) from the convenience of its location has been made the temporary cathedral of the diocese of Massachusetts. A beginning has been made towards collecting a large fund for erecting a suitable cathedral building, but it means many years of work to carry this to completion. St. Paul's was built in 1820.

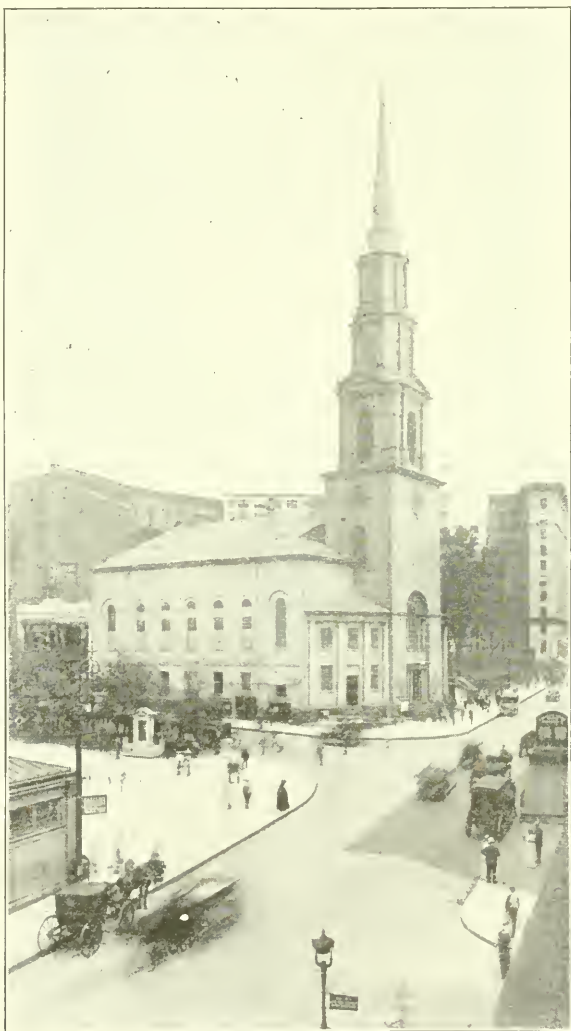
Emanuel, Newbury near Arlington



"Dorothy Q" House—Quincy
Page 102

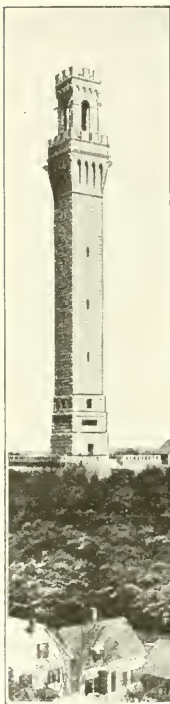
St., has come into prominence through the Emanuel Movement.

Church of the Advent, Mt. Vernon and Brimmer Sts., and the **Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist,** Bowdoin St., have the High Church service. **The Cathedral of the Holy Cross,** 1400 Washington St., is the largest and one of the finest Catholic churches in New England. It is of the early English Gothic style, and the interior is richly decorated.



Park Street Church
Page 88

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Harrison Ave. at East Concord St., is of scarcely less interest than the cathedral. It, also, has very fine interior ornamentation.



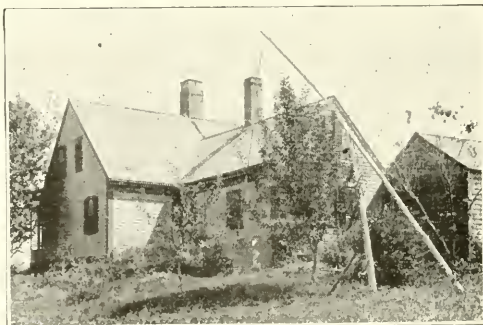
**Pilgrim Monument
Provincetown
Page 109**

recumbent figure erected by the descendants of John Cotton as a memorial to their ancestor. It is of Italian statuary marble with pedestal and background of limestone. The church also contains several beautiful memorial windows.

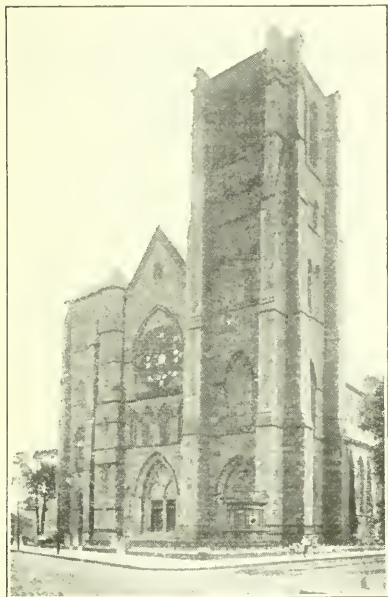
Church of the New Jerusalem, Swedenborgian: Bowdoin St., opposite State House grounds.

First Church in Boston is, as an organization, directly descended from the congregation which worshipped in the crude building of mud walls and thatched roof built in 1632. The second building of the society was erected in 1639 across Washington St. from State St. This was consumed in the fire of 1711. The successor, known as the "Old Brick,"

lasted until 1808, when a new building was erected in Chauncy Place. The present beautiful building at the corner of Berkeley & Marlborough Sts. dates from 1868. Its interior is almost completely surrounded with memorial tablets, including those to John Winthrop, John Endicott, Sir Henry Vane, Simon Bradstreet, Anne Bradstreet, Edward Everett, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. On the south side is a life-size



**"Old Oaken Bucket" House —
Scituate
Page 108**



Cathedral of the Holy Cross
1400 Washington Street
Page 89

The statue of John Winthrop, which stood for many years in Scollay Square, was placed in the yard of the First Church in 1905. Rev. William Emerson, father of Ralph Waldo Emerson, was pastor of this church, 1799-1811.

Second Church in Boston is historic in being the descendant of the old North, founded in 1649 and sometimes called the church of the Mathers, since three generations, Increase, Cotton, and Samuel, successively filled its pastorate. It was of the church of this society on Hanover St. that Ralph Waldo Emerson was minister, 1829-1832—his only pastorate. A later building on Bedford St. was moved to Copley Sq. and became the ivy-covered

structure of the past forty years. Recently that was torn down and the new building stands on Beacon St. at Audubon Circle.

The South Congregational (Unitarian), on Newbury and Exeter Sts., was made famous by the long pastorate of Edward Everett Hale.

Arlington St., with its graceful spire, at the corner of Arlington and Boylston Sts., is the successor to the Federal St. Church of which William Ellery Channing was pastor for thirty-nine years. The organization dates from 1727.

Temple Israel, Commonwealth Ave. in the Fenway section, is of white marble, plain but substantial in appearance. The pulpit is of white onyx. Bronze and cedar are freely used in ornamenting the interior.

HOSPITALS AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES

Massachusetts General Hospital, Blossom St. (West End car). The central building, the oldest of the group, was designed by Bulfinch. The institution was incorporated in 1811. The first successful operation upon a patient under the influence of ether was performed here in 1856, by Dr. W. T. G.



Suffolk County Court House
Pemberton Square
Page 82

Morton. A monument in the Public Garden commemorates the event.

Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, East Concord St. (Washington St. cars). It is connected with the School of Medicine of Boston University.

Boston City Hospital has a notable group of buildings on Harrison Ave. (Washington St. cars, or elevated to Northampton St.). The South Department, for contagious diseases, is on Massachusetts Ave., near by.

Relief Station, the emergency department of the City Hospital, is in Haymarket Sq., near the North Station.

Carney Hospital, Old Harbor St., Dorchester Heights, South Boston (City Point car and transfer at Dorchester St.). It is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity (Roman Catholic), but persons of all creeds are admitted.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital. 736 Cambridge St., Brighton.

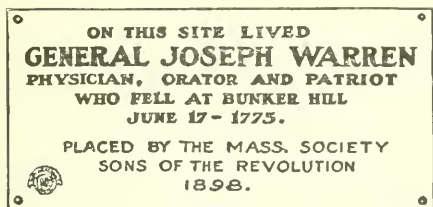
New England Baptist Hospital, Parker Hill Ave., Roxbury.

Robert B. Brigham Hospital, Parker Hill Ave., Roxbury.

Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, for Cancer Research (Huntington Ave. at Harvard Medical School), is under the charge of Harvard University.

Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Huntington Ave. and Francis St., close by Harvard Medical School.

Children's Hospital, Longwood Ave., Brookline.



Hanover St., on front of American House

Boston Floating Hospital is unique in that it furnishes free treatment for sick babies on board its hospital boat. From July 1st to September 1st the boat is open to patients, and makes trips in the harbor each

day unless weather prevents. Mothers accompany their children in many cases. The hospital is supported wholly by subscriptions.

Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Charles St. (West End car).

Forsyth Dental Infirmary, Fenway and Hemenway St. Gives free treatment to children under sixteen years and to such others as the board of management may approve.

Associated Charities, Chardon and Hawkins Sts. (West End). The objects of this society are to secure harmonious action among the different charities in the city, to prevent imposition, and to diminish pauperism.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 43 Mount Vernon St.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 180 Longwood Ave., where the Society now has a fully equipped hospital for the treatment of animals.



Wendell Phillips
Page 45

Kindergarten for the Blind, removed to Watertown.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston St. (opposite Public Garden), maintains trade schools and a school of salesmanship, and offers help in many lines to women.

North Bennet St. Industrial School (off Hanover St.) does a large work among foreign speaking persons of the North End. It not only maintains classes for children but extends its service through teaching better living conditions and higher standards among parents. Several thousand persons are reached each year in this way.



Old Powder House
Somerville
Page 97

ENVIRONS

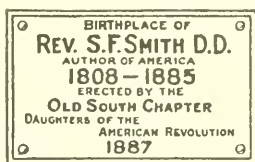
Cambridge, a city of 115,000, is connected with Boston by six bridges besides Charles River Dam and the picturesque viaduct. The viaduct, with its arches of reinforced concrete,

forms an elevated structure for trolley cars between Boston and East Cambridge. Near by is the Charles River Dam, which takes the place of old Craigie Bridge. The next bridge is now called Cambridge Bridge. It is the successor to West Boston Bridge and the old "bridge with the wooden piers." Over this run the trains from the Cambridge Tunnel as well as surface cars. Above this there is Harvard Bridge, the chief artery for cross town travel. Next in order come Brookline St., Cambridge St. or River St., Western Ave., and Larz Anderson bridges. Cambridge has very many points of interest besides



Washington Elm—Cambridge
Page 95

those connected with Harvard College. It is a manufacturing city of considerable importance, with the big book-making plants of the Riverside and Atheneum Press, large packing houses, and other industries. Just beyond Harvard Sq., near the Common, still stands the famous old.



37 Sheafe Street

Washington Elm under which he first took command of the American Army.

Christ Church, built in 1760, and the adjoining burying ground, which dates from 1636, are also on Garden St. Near the cemetery fence stands one of the many milestones set up by Governor Dudley, with the inscription: "Boston, 8 miles, 1734." There was no bridge across the Charles below Cottage Farms at that time. Now Boston is eight minutes instead of eight miles from Cambridge.

Craigie-Longfellow House. On Brattle St., just beyond the buildings of the Episcopal Theological School. Built by John Vassall in 1759, it was occupied by Washington in 1775-6, was owned by Dr. Andrew Craigie in 1791, and became the home of Longfellow in 1837.

"**Elmwood**," the home of James Russell Lowell, stands among beautiful trees on Elmwood Ave., between Brattle and Mount Auburn Sts.

Cooper-Austin House, one of the most interesting buildings in Cambridge, is the oldest in the city. It stands on Linnaean St., near the Harvard Botanic Gardens. It was built in 1657



Orchard House—Concord
Page 104



Minute-man Monument
Lexington
Page 103

Through Chestnut Hill Reservoir passes most of the water used in Boston. On Harvard St. is the quaint old Devotion House, built before 1700. On Cottage St. is the celebrated Goddard House, where cannon and powder were secreted before the siege of Boston. The Country Club is at Clyde Park. The town is also noted for its municipal gymnasium and its swimming pool.

Somerville, with a population of about 85,000, is the third in size of the Boston suburbs. The various parts

and is remarkably well preserved. It is now the property of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

A car on Mount Auburn St. takes one to Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Brookline, often called the richest town in the world, is also one of the most beautiful. It prefers to retain the town form of government, although larger than a great many cities. It is a place of trees and lawns and contains the residences of some of Boston's most prosperous business and professional men. It has many fine estates that are not seen from any of the car lines running through it. Brookline Village (Huntington Ave. or Ipswich St.), Beacon St., and Commonwealth Ave. car lines run through distinctly different parts of the town.



Craigie-Longfellow House
Cambridge
Page 95



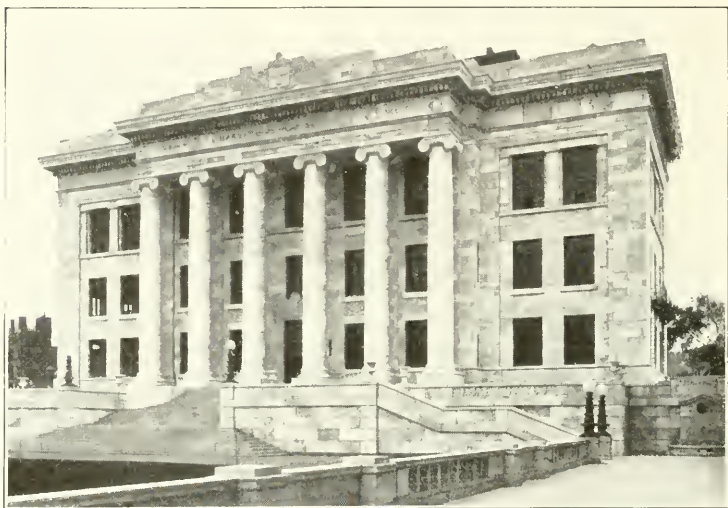
Mystic Valley Parkway

Page 52

of the city are easily reached by electric cars over the viaduct or from the Sullivan Sq. terminal. There are also eight stations of the B. & M. R. R. in the city. It has many points of historic interest in connection with the Battle of Bunker Hill. On Prospect Hill was the most formidable of the American fortifications, and there the flag of thirteen stripes was first raised. From the park which now covers the site of a fort, on Central Hill near the public school buildings, a commanding view is obtained. Here too, is a bronze statue to the memory of men who fell in the Civil War.

On Winter Hill was another fort. A short ride from Winter Hill on an Arlington car takes one to the Old Powder House. Originally built as a mill, about 1703, it was deeded to the province in 1747. The seizure of powder from this building by General Gage, September 1, 1774, brought about the first assembling of American citizens under arms.

Medford is reached through Somerville by cars from Sullivan Sq. The cars pass the Royall Mansion, one of the most interesting buildings in New England. The original house of Winthrop, built about 1631, with its oak frame brought from England, is supposed to be incorporated in this house. The present form of the building dates from 1737, when Isaac



Administration Building
Harvard Medical School
Page 76

Royall constructed one of the most luxurious homes of the times. In the yard is still standing the brick building used as slave quarters. The mansion became the headquarters of General Stark in 1775. It is now used as historical rooms and is crowded full of the most interesting relics. Among the other historic buildings of Medford are the Old Garrison, or Jonathan Wade house, a brick building just off the Square that is supposed to date from about 1683; and the so-called Craddock Fort on Riverside Ave. For many years the latter was claimed as the original Craddock House, built in 1634. This is now disputed, but it is a most interesting old structure, and must have been built long before 1700. The Mystic River running through Medford offers excellent boating, and on its banks are laid out boulevards of the Metropolitan Park System. On College Hill are the buildings of Tufts and Jackson colleges. Forest St. is the Medford entrance to Middlesex Fells.

Winchester, a town of beautiful drives and most attractive homes, lies beyond Medford, around Mystic Lakes.

Everett, Malden and Chelsea, north of Boston, with 100,000 people, lie within a six-mile radius of its city hall. At Chelsea are the United States Naval Hospital, just over the bridge, and the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home on



Oak Knoll—Danvers
Page 107

Powder Horn Hill. There are also two very interesting old houses, the Pratt House, just off Washington Ave., (Woodlawn car) where Increase Mather found escape from the wrath of Governor Andros in 1688; and the Cary House on Parker St., built 1659 and once the home of Governor Bell-

ingham; it is now preserved by the Cary House Association.

Revere and Winthrop on the east are well-known seashore towns. At Winthrop there is still standing the old home of Deane Winthrop, son of the governor. It was built about 1640 and is well cared for by the Winthrop Improvement Society.

Newton. To the west of Brighton and Brookline, reached by Elevated cars, the Boston & Worcester Street Railway, and at a dozen stations by the Boston & Albany Railroad. One of the most beautiful rides is from Lake St., the terminus of the Elevated on Newton Boulevard, by cars of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company, through the winding way of Commonwealth Ave. to **Norumbega Park.** At the park are a zoo, open air theatre, pleasant walks by the river, and canoeing. It is a favorite resort.

Norumbega Tower, across the river in Weston, commemorates the spot where Leif Ericson and the hardy Norse-



John Boyle O'Reilly Monument
The Fens
Page 46



Agassiz Bridge
The Fens
Page 46

men are said to have founded a fort about the year 1000.

Waltham joins Newton on the north and is reached from Norumbega Park by electric cars, from Boston by electric cars at Park St. or by Boston & Maine Railroad. It contains the largest watch factories in the world. The Charles River offers excellent boating facilities.

Watertown lies between Waltham and Cambridge and has many points of interest. On the right, in going by trolley from Waltham, near the boundary between the city and the town, is the old Abraham Brown House, built before 1640. On Marshall St. stands the Marshall Fowle House, in which General Warren spent the night before the Battle of Bunker Hill and in which Mrs. Washington was entertained when on her way from Mt. Vernon to Cambridge. The Provincial Congress met in the old First Parish meetinghouse (now destroyed), and the Boston town meetings were held there during the siege.

HERE WAS BORN
SAMUEL FINLAY BREES MORSE
27 APRIL, 1791.
INVENTOR OF THE
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

201 Main St., Charleston
Page 6

Perkins Institution for the Blind is near the North Beacon St. car line from Watertown Sq. to Boston. The once famous cattle market and the United States Arsenal are on the line to Cambridge by Weston Ave. The Mount Auburn car passes Mount Auburn Cemetery.



Hancock-Clark House
Lexington
Page 103

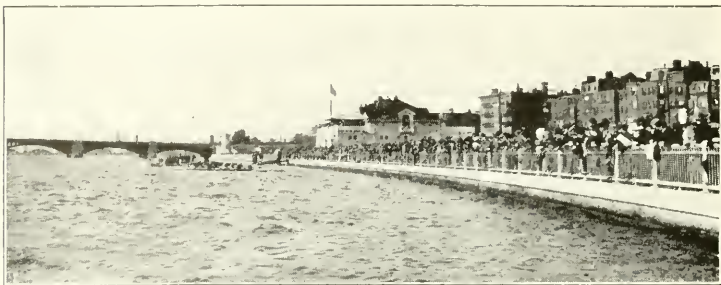
Dedham joins Hyde Park and is one of the oldest towns of Massachusetts. It is reached by train from the South Station or by trolley from Forest Hills. Objects of special historic interest are the old house built by Jonathan Fairbanks in 1636, always owned in the family and now the possession of the Fairbanks

family in America; and the Avery Oak, older than the town, for which the builders of "Old Ironsides" are said to have offered seventy-five dollars. Dedham contains several most interesting houses of the Revolutionary period. The Charles River affords delightful canoeing.

Milton, to the south of Boston, is a town of beautiful estates and beautiful drives. Much of the Blue Hills Reservation is within the town, as is also a large part of the Neponset River Reservation. At Milton Lower Mills, famous for its big chocolate works, was the House of the Suffolk Resolves.



Jamaica Pond
Page 47



Swimming Race, Charles River Basin
Page 50

Here on September 9, 1774, delegates from nineteen towns of old Suffolk County met and passed resolutions which had a very important part in the history of the time. Paul Revere carried the news of the meeting to Philadelphia.

Quincy, eight miles from Boston (train from South Station or trolley by way of Neponset Bridge), has been long

renowned for its granite quarries. It also contains one of the largest ship building plants of the country—the Fore River Ship Building Company. There are many points with historic associations as well. The “Dorothy Q” house now preserved by the Colonial Dames; the Adams houses, close together, birthplaces of John and John Quincy Adams; the old stone church, sometimes called the Church of the Presidents, and many other places of interest.



New Old South Church
Copley Square
Page 87

Lexington may be reached by trolley cars by way of Arlington Heights, either from Park St. through the Cambridge Tunnel, or from Sullivan Sq. It is also on the

Boston & Maine Railroad, eleven miles from the "Hub." In going through Arlington the road runs much of the way over the route of Paul Revere's ride, and passes many points of interest. Here and there are stone tablets marking spots where Americans were killed by British soldiers retreating to Boston, or where some luckless Britisher met his fate. Several houses along the way were already old in 1775.

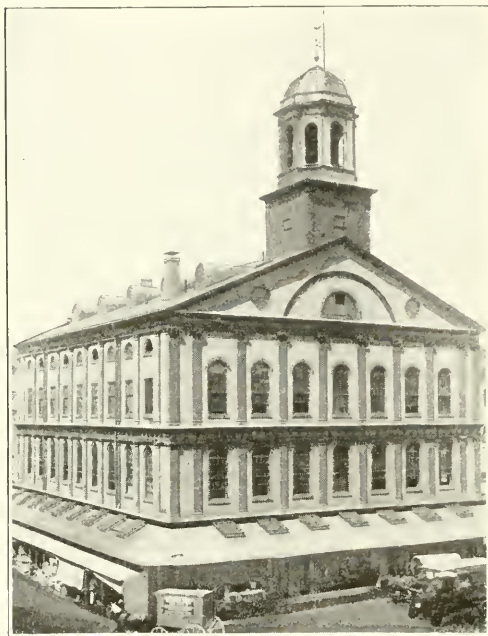
On the left, just before reaching Lexington village, is the Munroe Tavern, a dingy square house shaded by large trees. It was built in 1695. Earl Percy made it his headquarters, and to it were borne the wounded British soldiers after the fight on the "Green." A care-taker was killed and the house set on fire by the departing "guests," but fortunately the old building escaped destruction.

At Lexington Common, the first object to attract the eye is the bronze statue of the Minute-man. The other objects of interest on and around the Common are carefully marked. On Hancock St. stands the old house that was the parsonage of John Hancock's grandfather for fifty-five years. His successor, Rev. Jonas Clark, occupied it for another half century, including years of the struggle of the colonies for independence. There John Hancock and Sam Adams were sleeping when aroused by Revere's lusty voice. The house is now filled with historic relics of great interest.

Concord has both historic and literary associations. It is twenty miles from Boston by rail (Fitchburg Division or



Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown



Faneuil Hall
Page 32

Lexington Branch of the Boston & Main Railroad), or it may be reached from Lexington by trolley. On the south side of the Square is the Wright Tavern, dating from 1747, where Major Pitcairn, on the morning of the battle, stirred his toddy with his finger and said he would thus stir the rebels' blood before night. Next to the tavern is the Unitarian Church, on the same spot where stood the meeting-house in which the first Provin-

cial Congress was held. The present building replaced, in the same form, one burned in 1900.

The Antiquarian Society's old house, farther down Lexington Road, on the left, contains many objects of interest. Opposite Heywood St. is the Heywood or "Old Beaton House." Just beyond the fork of the road to Lincoln is the house where Ralph Waldo Emerson spent many years of his life. Farther along Lexington Road, on the left, we come to Hawthorne's "Wayside," and the "Orchard House" of Louisa M. Alcott.

From the Square, Bedford St. leads past Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, in which are the graves of Louisa M. Alcott and her



BIRTHPLACE OF FRANKLIN

Milk Street, opposite Old South Meetinghouse
Page 35



Washington, Christ Church

Page 84

father, of Hawthorne, Emerson, and Thoreau.

Going out Monument St. from the Square, across the railroad track, we come to the old Jones-Keyes House, on the right, still bearing the mark of a British bullet. Nearly opposite is the

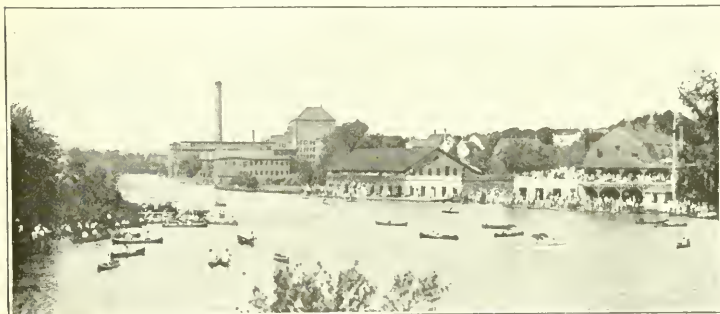
Old Manse, where Emerson wrote "Nature," but better known as the one time home of Hawthorne and the subject of his "Mosses from an Old Manse." From this house Emerson's mother witnessed the fight at the Bridge.

The Battle Ground is reached by a pine shaded lane near the Old Manse. This was the old highway and crossed the Old North Bridge. At the east end of the bridge stands the monument to the unknown British dead, and on the opposite side of the river is the

statue of the Minute-man by Daniel Chester French.

Sudbury lies a few miles south of Concord, and there the Wayside Inn immortalized by Longfellow still attracts the wayfarer.

Salem lies sixteen miles to the north of Boston. It is reached, either by train or trolley, by passing through Lynn (a city of 100,000 population,) one of the greatest shoe manufacturing places of the country, and the location of the immense works of the General Electric Company. Salem has more than 40,000 population and mingles the quaintly historic



The Charles River and Waltham Watch Factory

Page 50



Province Street
Page 31

with the bustlingly modern. Crossing the railroad track (over the tunnel) runs Essex St., east and west. To the east are to be found Essex Institute at No. 132, with a library of nearly 100,000 volumes and more than 300,000 pamphlets, and a most interesting exhibit. On Union St. is the old gambrel-roofed house built in 1692, in which Hawthorne was born. The Custom House where Hawthorne was surveyor of the port, 1846-1849, is on Derby St.

On Turner St. is the House of the Seven Gables, recently restored to its ancient condition, and now a most delightful place to visit, with its hidden stairway reaching to the attic and many other unexpected features. Across the old fashioned-garden from the House of the Seven Gables is the Hooper-Hathaway House, which once stood on Washington St. near the north entrance to the tunnel. It was built about 1683 and for many years was known as the Old Bakery. It has been restored since its removal and is now used as a part of the Seven Gables Settlement, which is supported by sale of souvenirs. At 71 Essex St. is the quaint little Narbonne House, built before 1680.

Washington Sq. is across Essex St. from Turner St.,



Christ Church Silver
Page 84



409 Commercial Street

and here are many fine and stately residences. At the corner of Winter St., William W. Story was born. Hawthorne wrote "The Scarlet Letter" at No. 14 Mall St., off the north side of the Common.

On Essex St. west of the railroad, on the corner of North St., is the Old Witch House. It is the oldest house in Salem and is supposed to have been the home of Roger Williams as early as 1635. In 1692 it was the dwelling of Judge Corwin, and it is said that some of the preliminary trials of the accused were held here. Fine examples of colonial and nineteenth century architecture are to be seen on Essex and other streets.

Marblehead is but a short trolley ride from Salem. There are to be found St. Michael's, the oldest Episcopal Church in New England; the birthplace of Elbridge Gerry; the "Old Floyd Ireson" House; the Fountain Inn well, connected with the romance of Agnes Surriage; the Lee Mansion; quaint streets and narrow side-walks. But Marblehead is a delightful summer resort and contains many expensive cottages.

Danvers, with many traditions of the witchcraft craze and several houses that date back to 1692 or earlier, as well as Oak Knoll where Whittier once lived, is but five miles north of Salem; while

Beverly, noted for its fine summer homes, is just across an arm of the harbor.

Newburyport, **Amesbury**, and **Haverhill** (Whittier Land) are on the Boston & Maine R. R., about an hour's ride from Boston. The poet's birthplace stands near the trolley line from Haverhill to Amesbury by the way of Merrimac.

Hingham, on the New York, New Haven & Hart-



State Street



In the Fens
Page 46

ford Railroad seventeen miles south of Boston, contains the Old Ship Church, built in 1681; it is the oldest meeting-house in this country and still in use. To the south of Hingham, through Cohasset, runs the beautiful Jerusalem Road.

Scituate, is on the South Shore, twenty-six miles from Boston. Here is located the Old Oaken Bucket House of Woodsworth's song.

Marshfield, six miles from Scituate, was the last home of Daniel Webster, and his tomb is there. The house where he lived was burned. The Winslow House, built in 1650, where Webster lived for a while is an interesting place.

Duxbury, three miles further down the coast, contains the well-known Alden and Standish houses, built in 1653 and 1666. The Alden House has never been owned outside of the family and is now the possession of the Alden Kindred of America. On Captain's Hill stands the monument erected in honor of Miles Standish.

Plymouth is a day's trip from Boston by boat.



Hawthorne's Mall St. Home, Salem
("Scarlet Letter House")



Devonshire Street
Page 82

By train or automobile it is nine miles beyond Duxbury and forty-six miles from Boston. Plymouth Rock is near the boat landing, inclosed with iron fence and canopy. The first houses were just beyond Cole's Hill, and were built along Leyden St., which leads to Burial Hill, site of the early forts. Pilgrim Hall contains

many very interesting relics. Two houses of special interest are the Harlow House, built from timbers of the old fort, and the Howland House, home of the last of the Mayflower Pilgrims in Plymouth. The latter has recently been restored and opened to the public. Pilgrim Monument stands on a high hill, reached from Court St. by way of Cushman and Allerton Sts.

Provincetown, at the end of Cape Cod, is a day's trip by boat. This was the first landing place of the Pilgrims, and a tall stone monument commemorates that fact.



Charles River Dam and the Viaduct
Page 50

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Abraham Brown House, Waltham ..	100	Breed's Hill	6
Academies	67	Brewer Fountain	44
Adams, Charles Frances, Lived	37	Brighton	8
Adams, Houses, Quincy	102	Brook Farm, West Roxbury	8
Adams, John, Statue of	40	Brookline	96
Adams, Samuel, Grave of	38	Brooks, Phillips, Grave of	41
Adams, Samuel, Site of Home of	28	Bulfinch, Charles, Grave of	40
Agassiz, Louis, Grave of	40	Bunker Hill Monument	6
Agassiz Museum, Harvard	73	Burial Hill, Plymouth	109
Alcott, Louisa M., Grave of, Concord	104	Cambridge	94
Alcott, Louisa M., Lived	37	Canton	49
Alden House, Duxbury	108	Capen House	33
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, Lived	37	Carney Hospital	92
Amesbury	107	Carriages	11
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. ..	32	Cary House, Chelsea	99
Angell, George T., Memorial to	23	Cass, Col. Thomas, Statue of	46
"Appeal to the Great Spirit"	62	Castle Island	10 & 48
Aquarium, South Boston	7	Cathedral of the Holy Cross	89
Arborway	47	Caution to Travelers	11
Arlington Street Church	46 & 91	Cedar Grove Cemetery	42
Army and Navy Monument	42	Cemeteries	38
Army Nurses Memorial	81	Central Burying Ground	45
Arnold Arboretum	47	Central Church	88
Arsenal, U. S.	100	Chamber of Commerce	83
Art Galleries	52	Change Ave.	31
Associated Charities	93	Channing, William Ellery, Grave of ..	41
Athenaeum	57	Channing, William Ellery, Lived	37
Automobile Trade	83	Channing, William Ellery, Statue of ..	46
Aviary	47	Charlesbank	49
Back Bay Station	20	Charles River	50
Baggage Incoming	11	Charles River Dam	49 & 94
Baggage Outgoing	11	Charles Street	37
Banks, Maj. Gen'l Nathaniel P., Statue of	81	Charlestown	6
Barnum, Museum of National His- tory	69	Charter House	34
Bartlett, Maj. Gen'l William Francis, Statue of	80	Charter Street	34
Battle Ground, Concord	105	Chelsea	98
Bay State Street Railway	16	Chestnut Hill Reservoir	8 & 49
Beacon Hill	81	Chestnut Street	37
Beacon Monument	81	Children's Hospital	92
Beacon Street	38	Choate, Rufus, Grave of	40
Beaver Brook Reservation	52	Christ Church (Cambridge)	95
Beverly	107	Christ Church (Old North)	84
Big Buildings	28	Christ Church, Communion Service ..	84
Blake House	8	Christian Science Church	87
Blue Hills Reservation	40 & 101	Church of the Advent	89
Booth, Edwin, Grave of	40	Church of the Immaculate Conception ..	89
Booth, Edwin, Lived	38	Church of the New Jerusalem	90
Boston Athenaeum	57	Church of the Presidents, Quincy ...	102
Boston City Hospital	92	City Hall	82
Boston College	69	City Reformatory, Deer Island	10
Boston Common	42	Clarendon St. Church	86
Boston Curb Exchange	82	Clark-Hancock House, Lexington ...	103
Boston Floating Hospital	93	Clough House	34
Boston Massacre Monument	42	Clubs	75
Boston Massacre, Site of	31	College of Liberal Arts	67
Boston Medical Library	60	Colleges	67
Boston Public Library	52	Collins, Patrick A., Statue of	46
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R. Station	21	Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital	92
Boston Stock Exchange	82	Common, The	42
Boston Stone	33	Commonwealth Avenue	46
Boston University	67	Concord	103
Boston Young Men's Christian Association	68	Congregational Library	60
Boston & Albany R. R., Station	21	Cooper-Austin House, Cambridge ...	95
Boston & Maine R. R., Station	20	Copps Hill Burying Ground	40
Boston & Worcester Street Railway ..	17	Craddock Fort, Medford	98
Botanical Museum, Harvard	75	Craigie-Longfellow House, Cambridge ..	95
Boyleston Street	26	Curb Exchange	82
Braintree	49	Cushman, Charlotte, Grave of	40
		Custom House (New)	28
		Custom House (Old)	29
		Dana, Richard H., Lived	38
		Danvers	107

	PAGE		PAGE
Davenport, Fanny, Grave of	41	Garrison, William Lloyd, Last home	
Dearborn, Gen'l H. A. S., Grave of	41	of, Roxbury	8
Dedham	101	Garrison, William Lloyd, Statue of	46
Deer Island	10	General Theological Library	60
Deer Park	47	George's Island	10
Department Stores	83	Germanic Museum, Harvard	73
Devens, Maj. Gen'l Charles, Statue of	81	Gerry, Elbridge, Birthplace of, Marble-	
Devotion House, Brookline	96	head	107
Dock Square	32	Glover, Gen'l John, Statue of	46
Dorchester	8	Goddard House, Brookline	96
Dorchester Heights, South Boston	7	Governor's Island	10
Dorchester North Cemetery	42	Granary Burying Ground	38
Dorchesterway	48	Great Blue Hill	49
"Dorothy Q" House, Quincy	102	Green Dragon Tavern, Site of	33
Duxbury	108	Griffin's Wharf	19 & 35
East Boston	6	Haldimand, Gen'l Frederick, Lived	82
Echo Bridge	51	Hale, Edward Everett, home of, Rox-	
Eddy, Mary Baker, Tomb of	40	bury	8
Educational	64	Hale, Edward Everett, Grave of	41
Eliot Cemetery	42	Hale, Edward Everett, Statue of	45
Elmwood, Cambridge	95	Hamilton, Alexander, Statue of	49
Emanuel Church	83	Hancock, John, Grave of	38
Emerson College of Oratory	79	Hancock Parsonage	103
Emerson, Grave of, Concord	105	Hanover Street	33
Environ's	94	Harlow House	109
Ericson, Lief, Statue of	46	Hart, Edmund, Tomb of	49
Essex Institute, Salem	106	Hart's Hill	52
Ether Monument	46	Harvard Annex	68
Evergreen Cemetery	42	Harvard, John, Statue of	7 & 73
Everett	98	Harvard Medical School	74
Everett, Edward, Grave of	40	Harvard Square	95
Everett, Edward, Statue of	46	Harvard Stadium	8
Fairbanks House, Dedham	101	Harvard University	72
Faneuil Hall	31	Harvard University Ground Plan	76 & 77
Faneuil Hall Market	32	Hawthorne, Birthplace of, Salem	106
Faneuil, Peter, Grave of	38	Hawthorne, Grave of, Concord	105
Fens	46	Hawthorne, Home of, Concord	105
Fenway Court	57	Haverhill	107
Fields, James T., Grave of	40	Heath, Maj. Gen'l William, Grave of	41
Fields, James T., Lived	37	Hemlock Gorge Reservation	51
Financial and Commercial	82	High School of Commerce	65
First Baptist Church	86	High School of Practical Arts	65
First Church in Boston	90	Hingham	107
First Church of Christ Scientist	87	Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Grave of	40
First Religious Society of Roxbury		Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Lived	37 & 38
Meetinghouse	7	Hooker, Maj. Gen'l Joseph, Statue of	81
Fish Pier	7	Hooper-Hathaway House, Salem	106
Fishing Port	83	Horace Mann School for the Deaf	65
Flag of Thirteen Stripes First raised	97	Hospitals	91
Fleet, Thomas, Grave of	38	Hotels	22
Floyd Ireson House	107	Howe, Julia Ward, Lived	38
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard	73	Howells, William Dean, Lived	37
Fore River Shipyard, Quincy	102	Howland House	109
Forest Hills Cemetery	41	House of the Suffolk Resolves	101
Forsyth Dental Infirmary	93	House of Seven Gables, Salem	106
Fort Andrews, Peddock's Island	10	Hull, John, Grave of	38
Fort Banks, Winthrop	19	Huntington Avenue	27
Fort Independence	48	Hyde Park	9
Fort Strong, Long Island	19	Inauguration of Gov. Hancock, site of	47
Fort Warren, George's Island	10	Industrial School for Boys	65
Fountain Inn Well, Marblehead	107	Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum of Art	57
Franklin, Baptized	85	Jackson College	69
Franklin, Birthplace of	35	Jamaica Park	47
Franklin Field	48	Jamaica Pond	47
Franklin Monument	38	Jamaica Plain	8
Franklin Park	47	Jamaicaway	46
Franklin, Portrait Statue of	82	Jerusalem Road	108
Franklin Union	70	Johnston Gate, Harvard	73
Fuller, Margaret, Grave of	40	Jones-Keyes House, Concord	105
Furnace Brook Parkway	52	Kindergarten for the Blind	94
Gallup's Island	10	King's Beach	52
Gambrel-Roofed House, Salem	106	King's Chapel	85
Garden Court Street	34	King's Chapel Burying Ground	30
Gardner's, Mrs. Jack, Palace	57	Lafresnaye Collection of Birds and	
Garrison, William Lloyd, Grave of	41	Eggs	64

	PAGE		PAGE
Larz Anderson Bridge	74 & 94	Navy Yard	6
Law School	67	Neponset River Reservation	50
Lee Mansion, Marblehead	107	Newburyport	107
Leverett Park	46	New England Baptist Hospital	92
Lexington	102	New England Conservatory of Music	70
Lexington Common	103	New England Historic Genealogical Society	58
Library, The	52	New Old South Church	87
Libraries	52	Newton	99
Longfellow, Sarcophagus	40	New York, New Haven & Hartford Station	21
Long Island	10	Nix's Mate	10
Long Path	44	North Bennett St. Industrial School	94
Long Wharf	31	North Station	20
Louisburg Square	37	North Square	34
Lovell's Island	10	Norumbega Park	99
Lowell Institute	71	Norumbega Tower	90
Lowell, James Russell, Grave of	40	Oak Knoll, Danvers	107
Lynn Shore	52	Old Bakery, Salem	106
McKean Gate, Harvard	73	Old Beaton House, Concord	104
Malden	98	Old Blake House	8
Mann, Horace, Statue of	81	Old Capen House	33
Marblehead	107	Old Central Burying Ground	45
Marine Park, South Boston	7 & 48	Old Corner Bookstore	35
Marshall Fowle House	100	Old Floyd Ireson House, Marblehead	107
Marshall House	33	Old Garrison, Medford	98
Marshfield	108	Old Granary Burying Ground	38
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	93	Old Ironsides	6
Massachusetts General Hospital	91	"Old Manse" House, Concord	105
Massachusetts Hall, Harvard	72	Old Marshall House	33
Massachusetts Historical Society	59	Old North Church	81
Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital	92	Old Oaken Bucket House, Scituate	108
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	67	Old "Orchard" House, Concord	104
Massachusetts Military Historical Association	60	Old Powder House	97
Massachusetts Normal Art School	70	Old Ship Church, Hingham	108
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	93	Old State House	30
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	93	Old South Meetinghouse	84
Massachusetts Soldiers Home	98	Old Witch House, Salem	107
Massachusetts Spy	33	O'Reilly, John Boyle, Statue of	46
Massachusetts State Library	60	Otis, James, Statue of	40
Massacre Monument	43	Paine, Robert Treat, Grave of	38
Mathers, Tomb of the	40	Paragon Park	51
Mechanic Arts High School	65	Parkman, Francis, Lived	38
Mechanics Building	29	Parks and Drives	42
Medford	97	Park Street Church	88
Memorial Hall, Harvard	72	Paul Revere House	34
Merchants Bank Building	29	Paul Revere's Ride, Route of	103
Metropolitan Park System	49	Peabody Museum of Archeology, Harvard	73
Meyer Gate, Harvard	73	Peddock's Island	10
Middlesex Fells	51	Perkins Institution for the Blind	74
Milestone, Cambridge	95	Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	92
Milton	101	Phipps, Sir William, Site of home of	34
Milton Lower Mills	8 & 101	Philanthropic Societies	91
Minute-man, Statue, Lexington	103	Phillips, Wendell, Lived	47
Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist	89	Pie Alley	36
"Mother Church" Scientist	85	Pierce House	8
"Mother Goose", Grave of	38	Pilgrim Hall	109
Mount Auburn Cemetery	40	Pilgrim Monument	109
Mount Calvary Cemetery	42	Pilgrims, First landing of	109
Mount Hope Cemetery	42	Pinckney Street	37
Mount Vernon Church	88	Places of Amusement	20
Mount Vernon Street	37	Places of Interest	29
Morse, Samuel F. B., Birthplace of	7	Playstead	47
Museum of Comparative Anatomy	74	Plymouth	108
Museum of Fine Arts	61	Plymouth Rock	109
Munroe Tavern, Lexington	103	Population	5
Mystic Lakes	98	Port of Boston	9
Mystic Valley Boulevard	52	Post Office	22
Nantasket Beach	51	Pratt House, Chelsea	99
Narbonne House, Salem	106	Prescott, Col., Statue of	7
Natural History Museum	64	Prince Street	34
Naval Hospital, U. S.	98	Private Schools	67
		Province Court	31
		Province House, Site of	35

	PAGE		PAGE
Province Street	31	Stock Exchange	82
Police Headquarters	82	Stony Brook Reservation	51
Prominent Churches	84	Story, Joseph, Statue of	40
Provincetown	100	Story, William W., Birthplace of, Salem	107
Public Garden	45	Strandway	48
Public Buildings	10	Street Cars	11
Public Latin School	67	Stuart, Gilbert, Grave of	45
Public Library	52	Sudbury	105
Quincy	102	Suffolk County Court House	82
Quincy, Josiah, Statue of	82	Sumner, Charles, Grave of	40
Quincy Market	32	Sumner, Charles, Statue of	45
Quincy Shore	52	Taxicabs	11
Railroad Stations	20	Tea Party, Scene of	10 & 35
Rainsford Island	10	Telegraph Headquarters	22
Radcliffe College	68	Temple Israel	91
Randolph	40	Textiles	83
Revere	90	Thatcher, Rear Admiral, Grave of	41
Revere Beach	51	Theodore Parker's Church, Old First	
Revere, Paul, Grave of	38	Parish Meetinghouse	8
Revere's, Paul, House	31	Thompson's Island	10
Revere, Paul, Last home of	31	Thoreau, Grave of, Concord	105
Revere, Paul Lived	86	Tomb of the Mathers	40
Revere's Paul, Route of Ride of	103	Trade School for Girls	65
Relief Station	92	Tremont Street	25
Ridgeway Lane	82	Tremont Temple	86
Riverside	50	Trinity Church	88
Riverway	46	Tufts College	60
Robert B. Brigham Hospital	92	Upham's Corner	8
Roger Williams House	107	U. S. Naval Hospital	98
Rosindale	8	Vane, Sir Henry, Statue of	53
Roxbury	7	Vernon (or Charter) House	34
Roxbury Latin School	70	Vernon Place	34
Roxbury Upper Port, Site of	8	Wadsworth House, Harvard	72
Royall Mansion, Medford	97	Waltham	100
St. Michael's Episcopal Church	107	Ware Collection, Harvard	73
St. Paul's Church	88	Warren, General Joseph, Site of birth- place of, Roxbury	8
Salem	105	Warren, General Joseph, Grave of	41
Salem Street	33	Warren, General Joseph, Lived	93
Sanders Theatre, Harvard	72	Warren, General Joseph, Statue of	6
Scarlet Letter House, Salem	107	Washington, Bust of	84
Seituate	108	Washington Elm	95
School of Drawing and Painting	70	Washington, Equestrian Statue of	46
School of Medicine	67	Washington's Portrait by Stuart	57
"School of Philosophy," Concord	104	Washington Street	23
School for Social Workers	70	Watertown	100
School of Theology	67	Wayside Inn, Sudbury	105
Second Church in Boston	91	Webster, Daniel, Site of last home of	108
Sewall, Samuel, Grave of	38	Webster, Daniel, Statue of	81
Shaw, Col. Robert Gould, Grave of	41	"Webster's Reply to Hayne", Painting	32
Shaw Memorial	44	Webster, Daniel, tomb of	108
Sheepfold	47	Wellesley College	60
Shoe and Leather	83	Wentworth Institute	71
Sight-Seeing	21	West Roxbury	8
Simmons College	67	West Roxbury Park	48
Site of Boston Massacre	31	Westerly Cemetery	42
Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord	104	Whittier, Birthplace of	107
Smith, Rev. S. F., Birthplace of	6	Whittier Land	107
Social Law Library	60	Widener Memorial, Harvard	72
Societies	75	Williams Court (Pie Alley)	36
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities	50	Williams, Roger, Home of	107
Soldiers' Field, Brighton	8 & 74	Winchester	98
Soldiers' Home	98	Winslow House	108
Somerville	90	Winslow, Rear Admiral, Grave of	41
South Boston	7	Winthrop	90
South Congregational Church	91	Winthrop, Governor, Grave of	35
South Station	20	Winthrop, John, Site of home of	84
Spectacle Island	11	Winthrop, John, Statue of	40
Sphinx Memorial	41	Winthrop Shore	52
Stadium, Harvard	72	Wood Island Park	48
Standish House, Duxbury	108	Wool	83
Standish, Miles, Monument	108	Women's Educational and Industrial Union	94
State House	80	Wright Tavern, Concord	104
State House (Old)	30	Young Men's Christian Association	68
State Street	24 & 82	Zoo	47
Steamship Lines' Piers	17		

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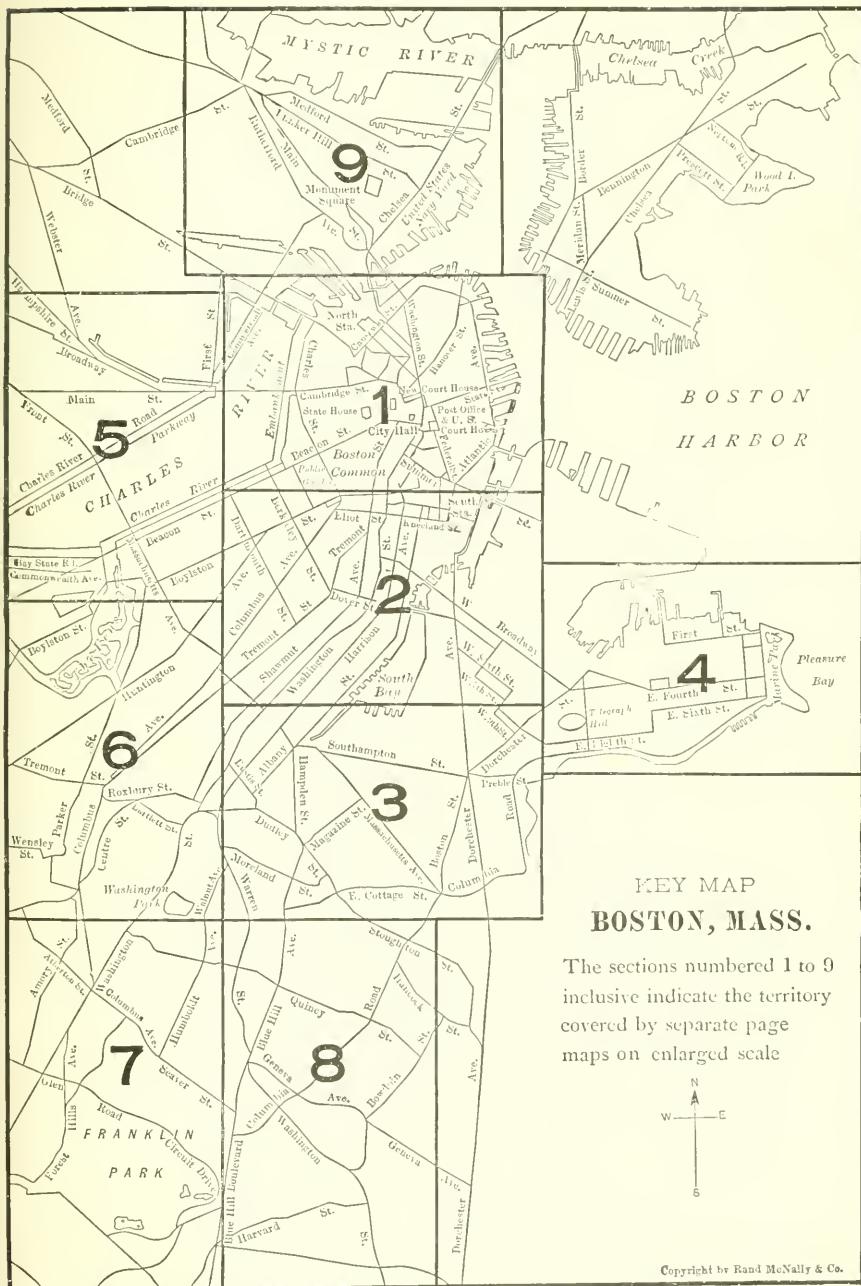
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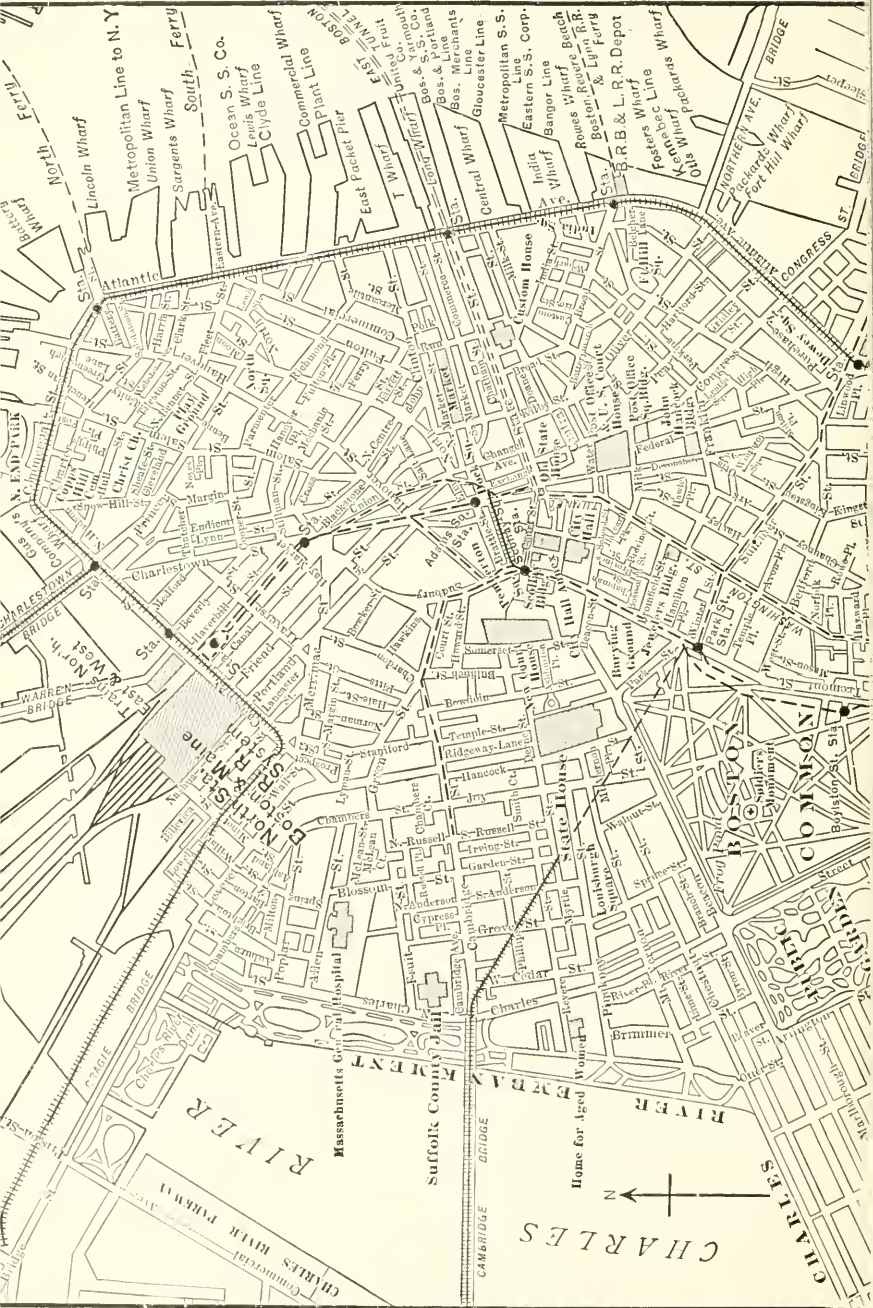
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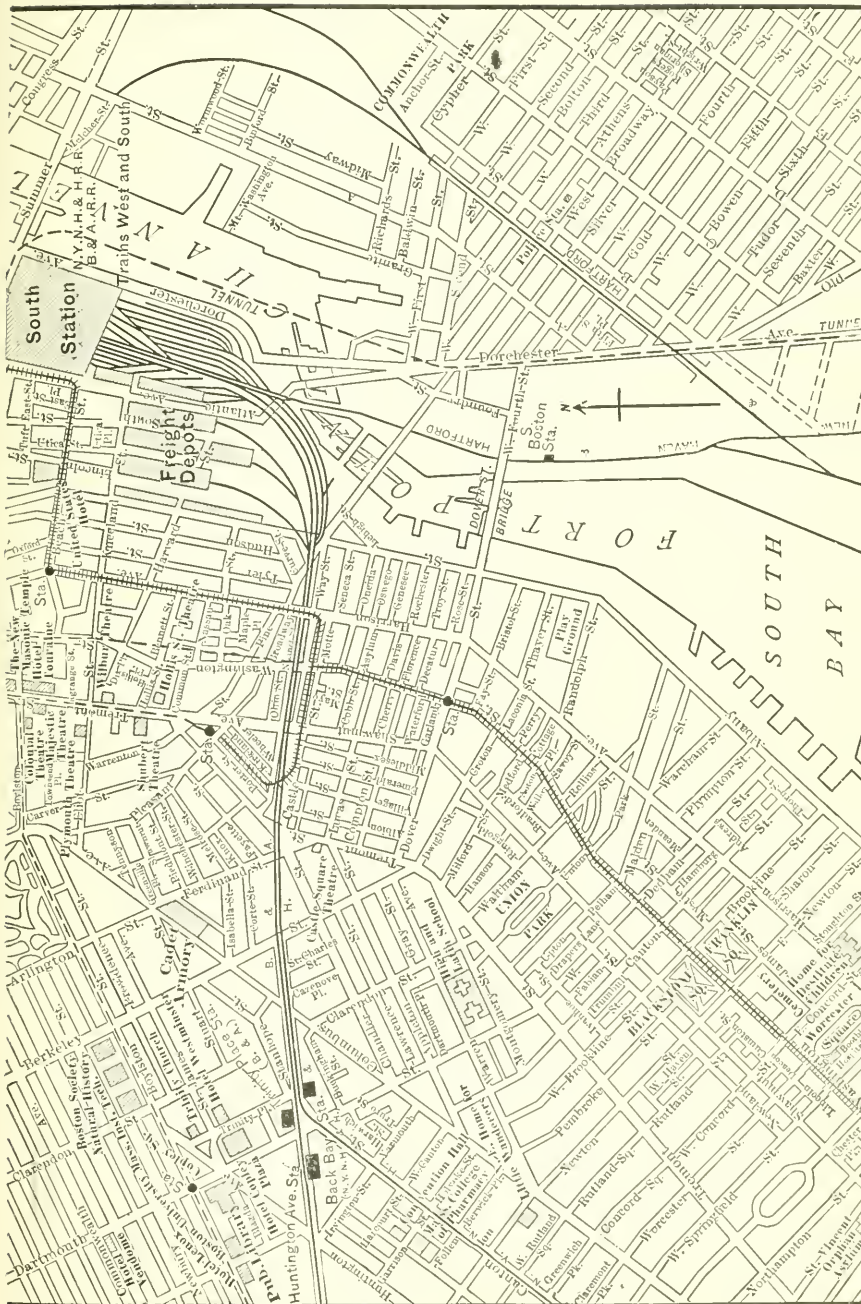
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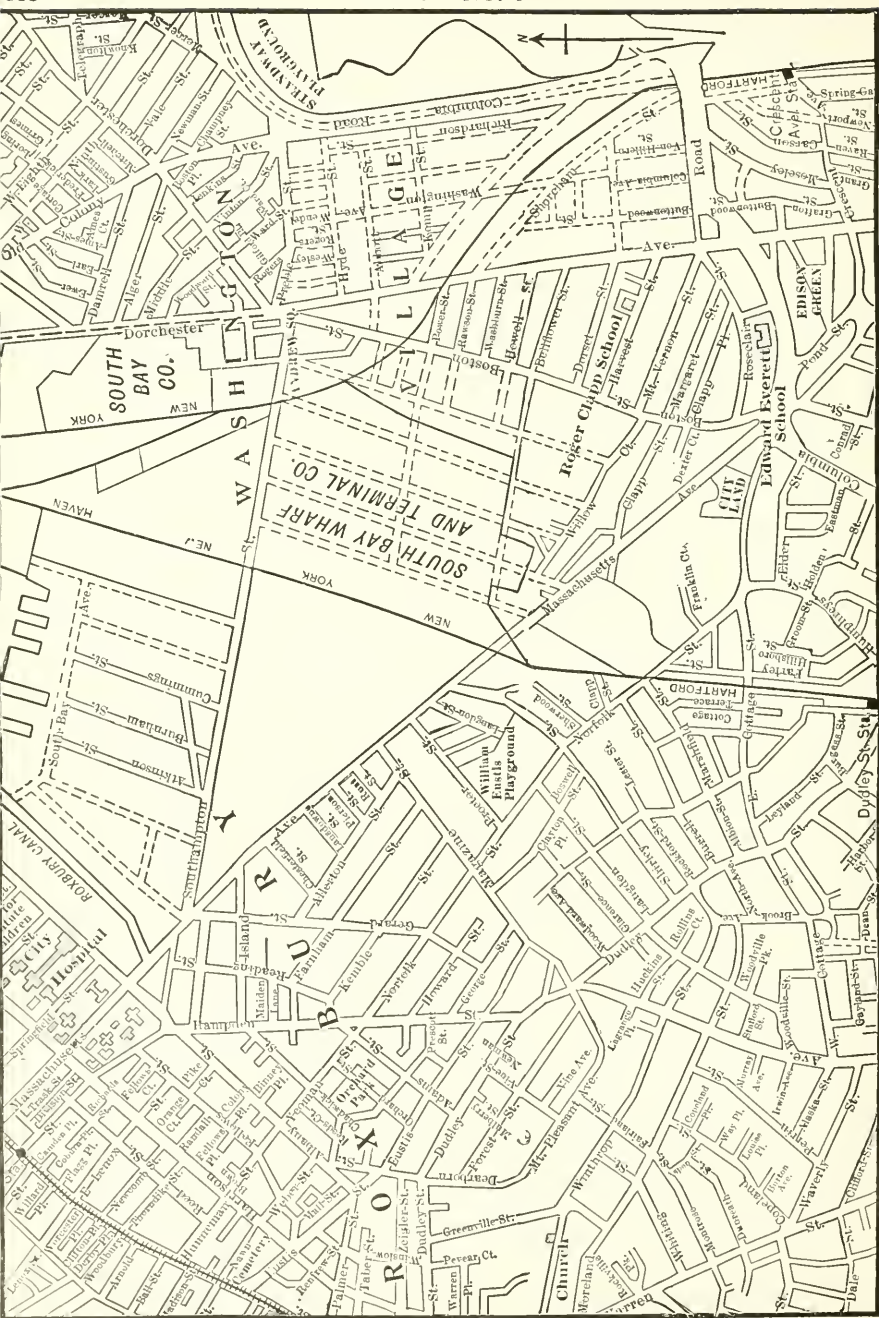




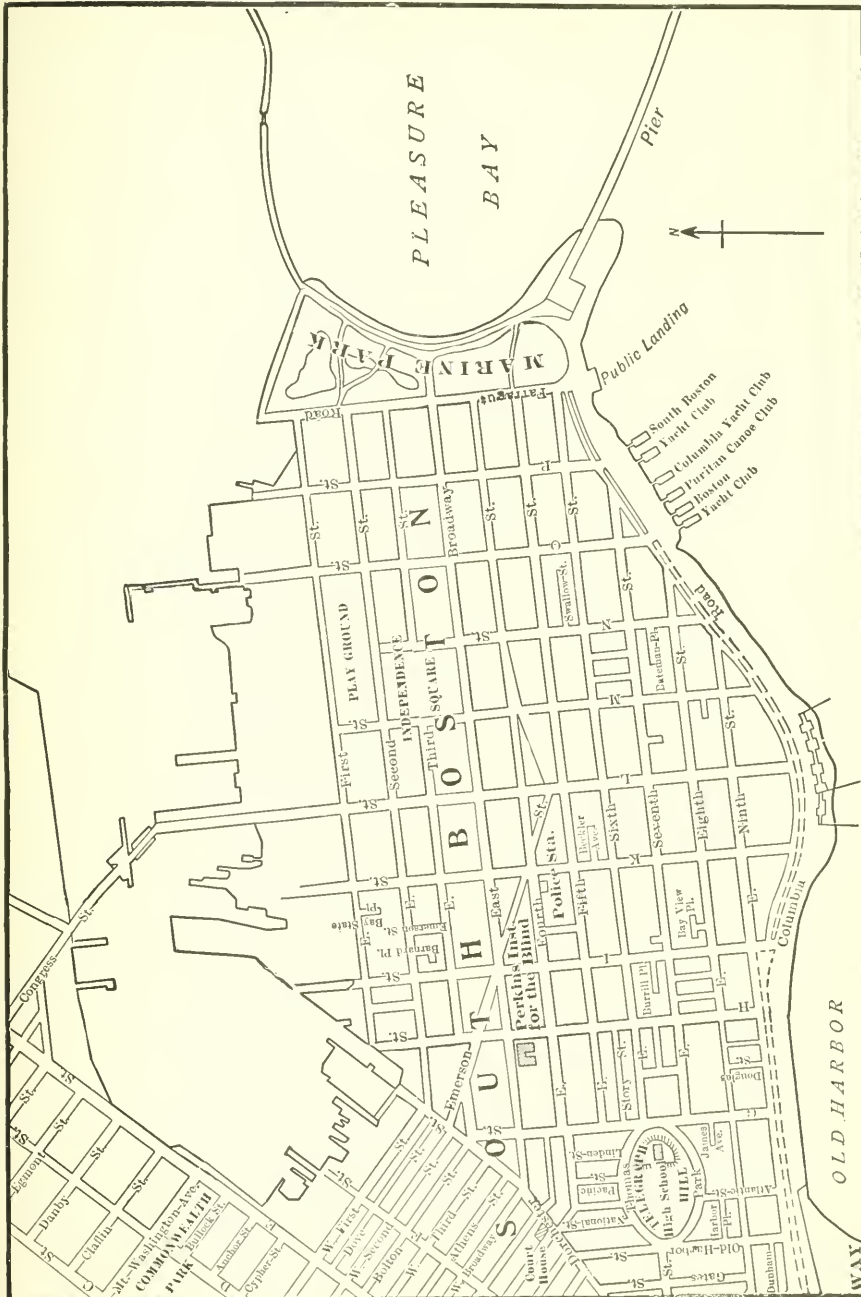
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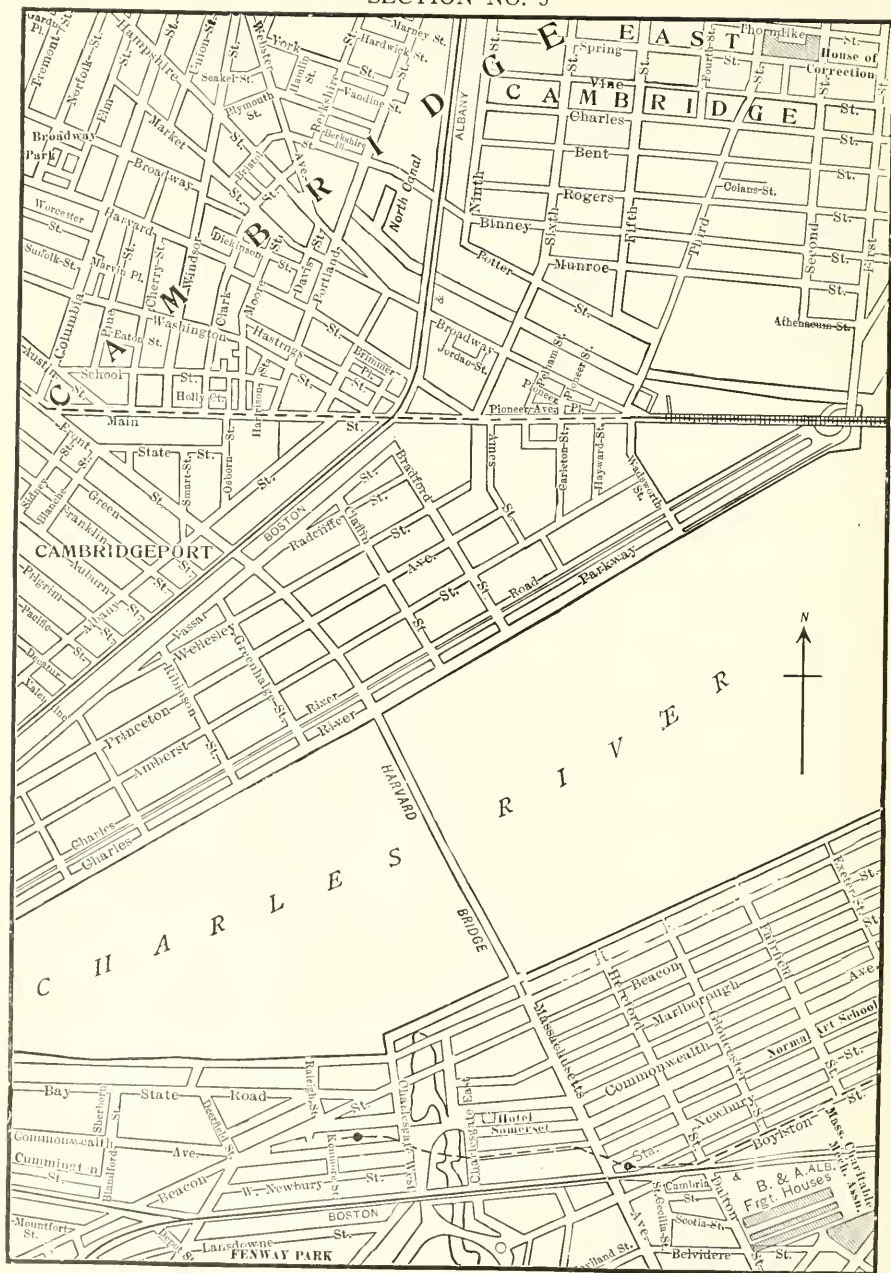
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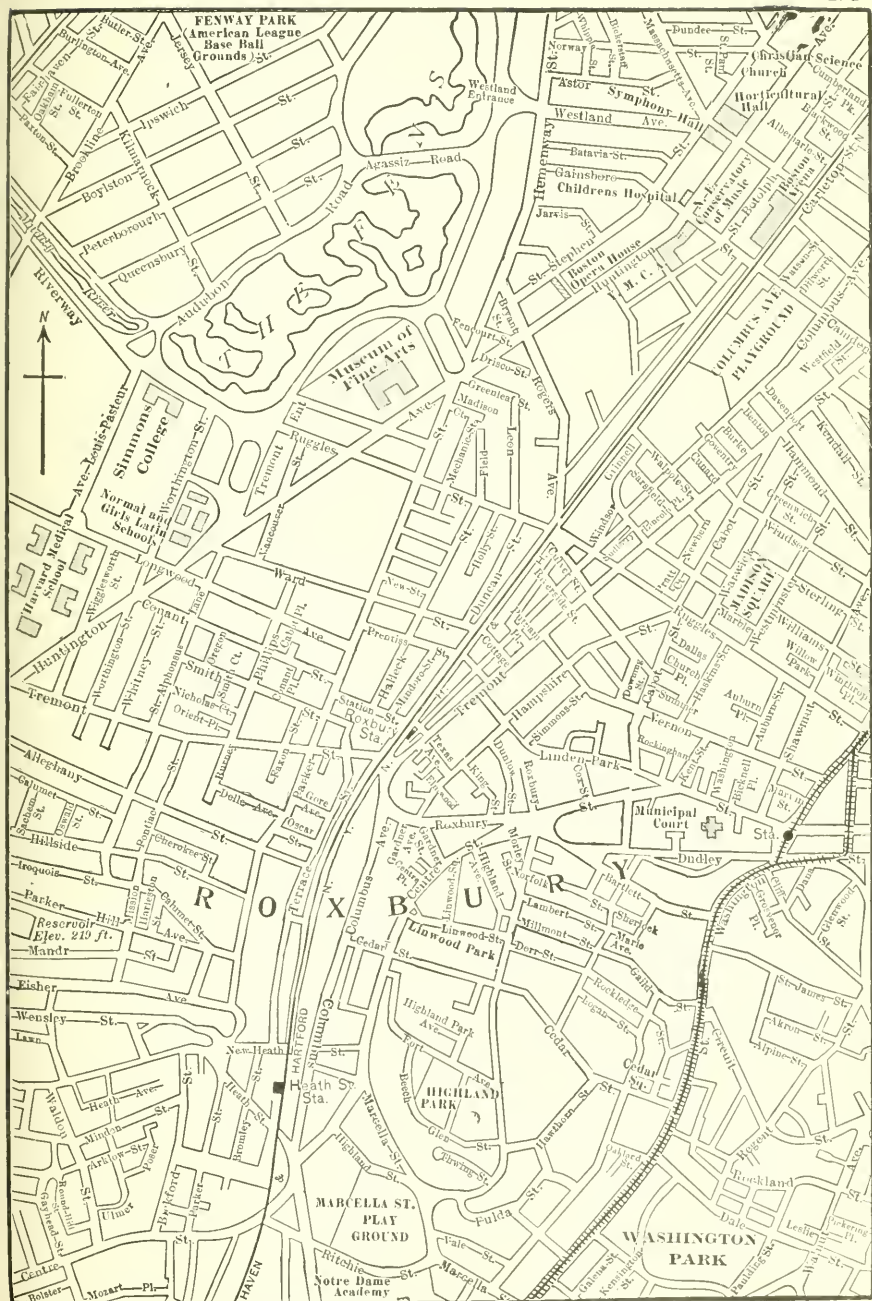
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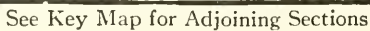
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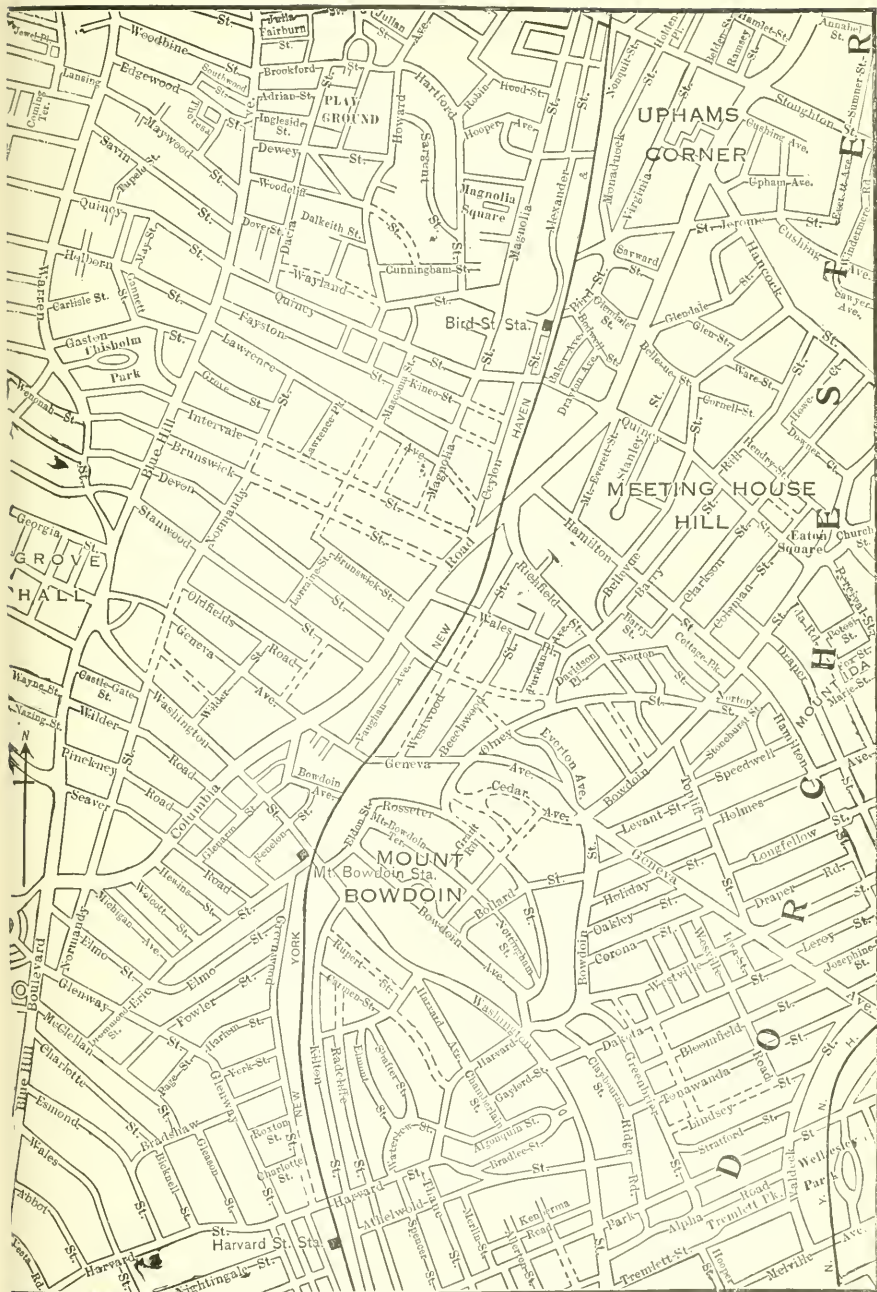


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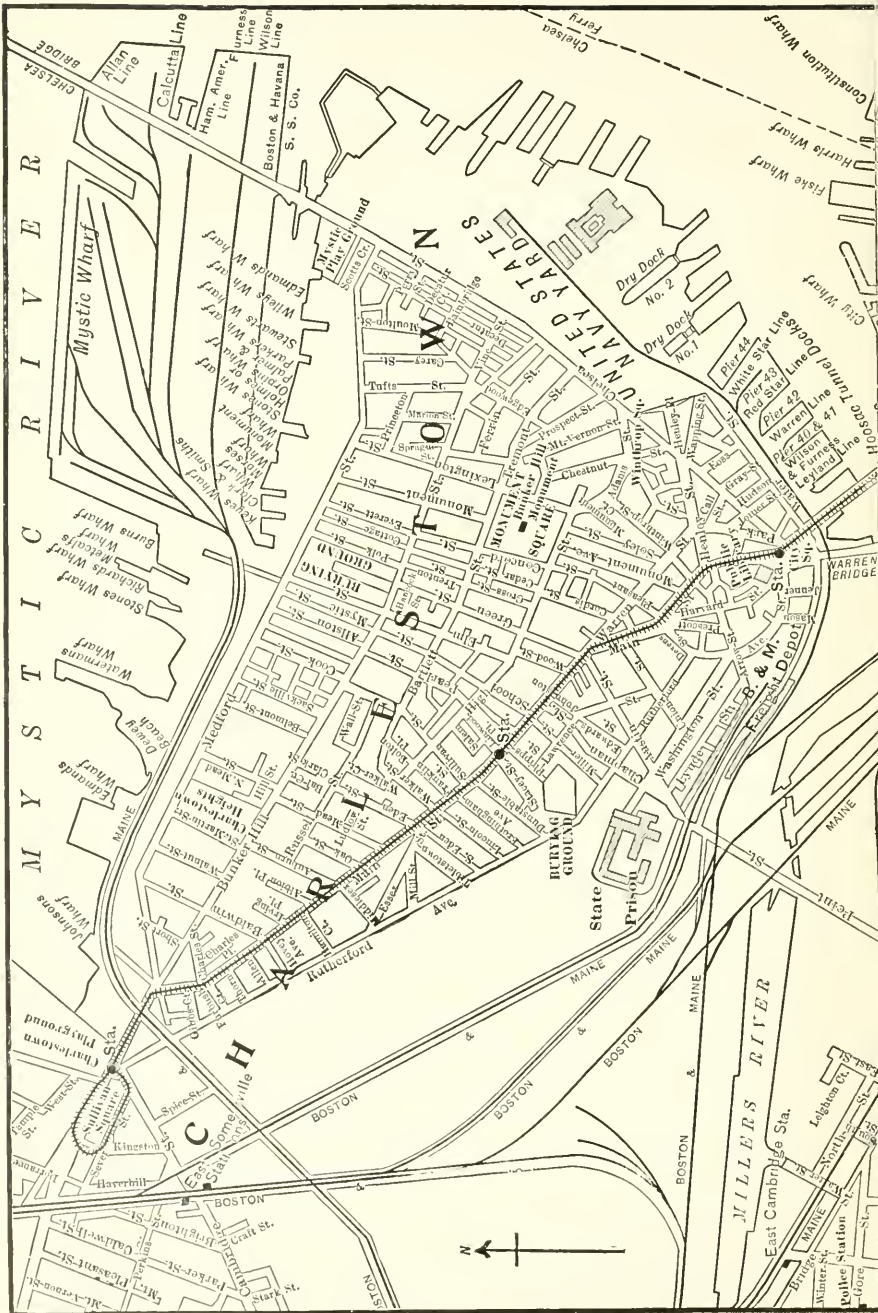


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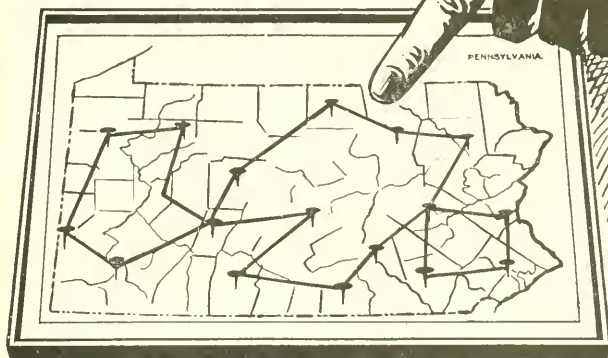


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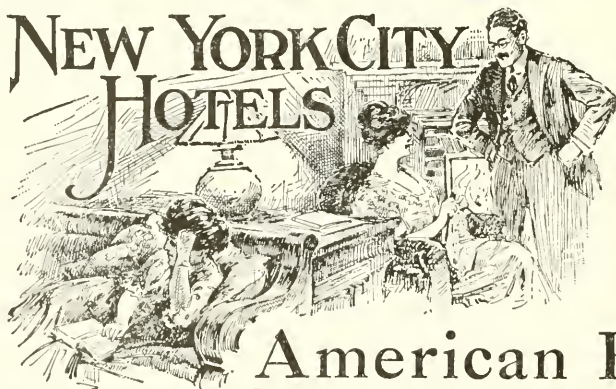
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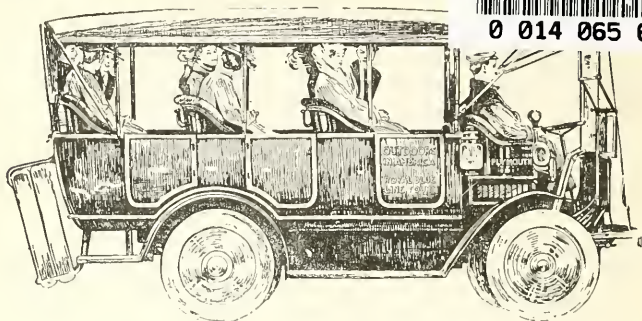
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